THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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APRIL VIOLETS.

BY LYDIA M. RENO.

Blue violets, my love, I found them peeping
Forth from the shelter of a little mound,
Where cold and chill the April wind was sweeping
Along the ground.

They are to me an offering, pure and lowly,
Meekly bedewed with quiet, shining tears,
Recalling tenderest dreams and visions holy,
Of faded years.

Methought, pale, trembling flowers, Why came ye hither,
To shrink and droop in chilling air so soon,
Like warmest, gentlest hearts, 'tis that early wither,
Erelife's sweet June?

Yet, take them, love, and lay them in thy bosom,
Of that far shore, purchance, they'll speak to thee,
Where all life's buried hopes again may blossom,
Eternally.

Rochester, Pa.

THE BIBLE FOR THE POOR.

An Address Delivered Before the Young Men's Bible Society, by Rev. Alexander Clark, Pastor of the First Methodist Church, on Monday Evening, April 29, in the First Baptist Church, Pittsburgh.

There is a familiar story of a Welsh clergyman who once asked a little girl for the text of his last sermon. The child gave no answer; she only wept. He ascertained that she had no Bible in which to look for the text. And this fact led him to inquire whether her parents and neighbors had Bibles. Then this inquiry and its answers led to the meeting in London, in 1804, of a few devoted Christians, to devise means to supply the poor in Wales with the Bible, the grand issue of which was the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society—a society which has already distributed more than 50,000,000 of copies of the Bible, its issues now reaching a million and a half every year. And this effort, in turn, led to the formation of the American Bible Society, and to the whole beautiful cluster of sister institutions throughout the world, all of which now stand and grow in the free sunlight as so many trees of life, scattering from among their rustling leaves the golden-fruited words of immortality upon the nations of the earth.

To change the figure, what a wonderful influence as a river, how deep and broad and clear and free it is! And yet, from its irresistible flow as it widens and rises, all the way back to its beginning, we may trace this stream that makes glad the world, to a little fountain of tears gushing from the eyes of a pauper child!

The heart of this little girl in the obscurity of the Welsh hills became a new center for outcircling light and love, in the beauty of *printed pages*, even as the same spirit first began at the blessed Child-heart in Bethlehem in the music of *angel voices*.

When the world was dark and desolate in sin, when superstition and idolatry were here universal, when man had almost sealed his utter destruction, and when, among the millions of an apostate race, but a weary few remembered and trusted the promise of a Messiah, then in the midnight hour the Lord made bare his arm for our redemption. The lowly shepherds who lingered in the fields watching the sheep, believed the prophets. They pondered the promises. In the still and silent night, under the beautiful light of the high-hung chandeliers of stars, they gazed upward wonderingly watching for the Messiah. Late one evening, as a little neighborly company of these Judean shepherds were seated on the ground, doubtless talking over their hopes and fears, while the cool dews were falling upon the pasturages, while the flocks were companied in little groups and quietly reposing, while winds were still, and stars twinkling as if they would smile the heavenly secret down to earth, suddenly over the solitude of the Bethlehem hills a brilliant light shone round! Lo! a radiant circle of morning at midnight! It was the glory of the Lord. How with fear and amazement the poor shepherds looked into each other's faces, and clasped each other's hands, and whispered each other's names in the marvelous light! How pale their cheeks! How bright their eyes! How tremulous their voices! How thrilled and throbbing their hearts!

The angel sees their consternation, and says, "Fear not, fear not; for behold I bring you *glad tidings of great joy which shall be to all people*, for unto you this day"—how early the news—*this day*—and the angel of this day is earlier than its sun!—THIS DAY, "in the city of David, a Saviour, who is Christ the Lord."

That was the first gospel preached to dying men. And it warbled in tones of music from the tongue of an angel. What a rapturous beginning! The new gospel of peace proclaimed first of all to poor men in the fields at night by an angel itinerant from heaven!

No wonder the angels rejoiced. The shining ones had been watching and listening from the last battlements of the celestial city—looking far down to the dark plains of Bethlehem, and to the astonished shepherds, and to their own sister angel singing the good news into the ears of mortal men, they could restrain their music no longer, they could stay away no longer, they could keep their wings folded no longer, and instantly a choral multitude of them joined the solo of the herald, and the heavenly host shouted a chorus of triumph, praising God, saying, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

The angel said that the gospel should be joy to *all* people; and its Divine Author himself says, "Preach the gospel to every creature." It comes to all. It brings blessings to all. It never discriminates; it never discriminates; it never ends. It never grows old, and never wearies the ear like the languaged opinions and histories of men. Long generations of its preachers are in their graves, and the thousands now living and proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation, will soon sleep in the dust; and the lips that pronounced it, and the ears that were charmed with its sweet sound, and the eyes that moistened at its deep meaning, and the hearts that bounded at its wonderful force—all shall be gathered under ground; but the Gospel, O the *everlasting* Gospel! "heaven and earth shall pass away, *but my word shall not pass away*," saith the Lord.

Other systems of religion have changed with the ages, and compromised with the new-fashioned Satanisms of the times. Other systems have been modeled to suit popular opinion, and shaped to fit a warped and crooked policy. But this Gospel, eternal and immutable as its author, is "the same, yesterday, and to-day, and for ever."

Creeds and confessions tend to establish sects and hamper professors to narrowness of love, but the Bible sings of angel charities and breathes them by its Spirit through all the human brotherhood. The Bible is broader than bounds and stronger than bands, teaching and exemplifying a double affection—an upward, *to God*, and an outward, *to man*, wielding in this Mighty cross a power to bind in the coincidence of earth and hell can not withstand.

Men have sometimes prayed for more visible manifestations of this gospel power among men, they prayed with their hands folded too close to help, and with eyes shut too close to see the sufferer, were he standing asking for the word of life within finger touch in prayer time.

There was a time when men prayed not so especially that the gospel might be sent to the heathen, as that ships be sent abroad and cruel men to catch and bind the heathen, hand and foot, and send them to the gospel. Those hateful ships had borne better ballast by taking free Bibles abroad than by bringing captive mortals here. The command was not, "Go ye into *part* of the world and steal the creature to the gospel," but "Go ye into *all* the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." Bless God! better days are breaking. The time is at hand when Bibles shall be in dusky hands till lately fetter-bound. The Bible has in it the only ties that shall inseparably reunite these partially disseveredStates of America. It has been the bane proud and oppressive. Men in authority in church and state have attempted to monopolize the blessings of the Bible. Magnificent churches, on fashionable streets in great cities, have been erected, and gilded, and cushioned, and tinseled, and pew-locked, as refineries, where the Bible might run through a process of creed cramping and pulpit stuffing to please the ecclesiastical upper orders—the privileges, the honors; the treasury-slips, the feastings, the exaltations, and the crowns all ingeniously selected and parcelled out in glittering packages for the front pews and the Brussels carpeted parlors of Christendom; and the self-denials, the sacrifices, the humilities, the pilgrimages, the prayings, the penitentials, and the crosses, all put up in assorted proportions and sold to the gallery seats, and distributed among the poor. And because religionists have attempted to smash, trample, stamping the poor man's Bible underfoot, denying neighbor and brother, doubting the patient Father, it pleases the Almighty to interpose, and His will "magnify His word" in all its broad meanings, and establish justice and truth on the ruins of our broken idols. The great significance of the events passing into history these very days, is a preparation of the nations for a welcome to the Bible. Bible principles are progressive, thorough, impartial and triumphant. And with this book in all the people's hands, open and free from cumbrous comment, studied, remembered, believed,—lived in daily work, as well as read in Sabbath worship,—knowledge shall increase and grace shall have growth, and the heavenly kingdom shall come. With this book as the church's only guide and the nation's only code thought shall leap out in happy recognition of thought, hither and thither into all worlds, into all eras, into all relations, into all circumstances of life—the inquiring mind running to and fro gathering facts, comparing principles, social, political, scientific and religious, and by every pulse-beat of life—humble, working life—weaving these golden threaded lines into a vesture of beauty in which the world may rise and greet the coming Lord. The lessons that all the nations need to learn—that every heart shall most enjoy—are the lessons of the blessed Bible just as they read and as the Holy Spirit shows their meanings.

In the diffusion of this word among the people, translated to the tongue of every race, speaking to the hearts of all at home, the Young Men's Bible Society uses its agencies, and its strengthen, and direct, and encourage those agencies, until all the world's poor shall be reached with the message the angels sang to the shepherds, are the friends of the Biblemet to-night to talk, and pray, and give.

Joseph Auner was recently blown from the roof of the Glamorgan Furnance, in Lewistown, by some one below putting on steam to blow the dirt out of a fine which he was preparing to clean. He was so badly hurt about his head and shoulders that his recovery is extremely doubtful.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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STATE ITEMS.

Alexander E. Brown, Esq., a member of the bar of Northampton county for nearly fifty years, died at Easton on the 26th ult.

The friends of Dr. J. B. Downey, late of the 77th and 78th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be pleased to learn that the Surgeon General has again added his name to the list of Surgeons in the army. The Doctor has been directed to report at Vicksburg, Miss., for further orders.

Mr. Joseph Dillinger, of Cussewago township, Crawford county, on Friday the 26th inst., took dinner with a neighbor, and on his return to Mr. James Hamilton's, where he boarded, was seen by the family descending a hill in the road, and not coming to the house as soon as they thought he should, Mr. Hamilton went to look for him, and found him lying in the road where he had fell forward on his face and died without a struggle. He had lived a quiet, peacable citizen in the neighborhood where he died, for over forty years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He leaves no family or known relative, and was supposed to be about ninety years old.

The Beaver County Republican Convention, for the nomination of candidates for county offices, will be held on Monday, June 3d, in the borough of Beaver.

The Grand Jury of Blair county have recommended an addition to the county jail, which at present is inadequate for the safe keeping of prisoners.

The Conneautville *Record* says: The past winter has been the most severe upon sheep that has been known in this section for years, nearly every flock suffering more or less heavily. Good farmers, who heretofore have brought their flocks through safely, this winter have lost from twenty to thirty head in every hundred, in spite of the most watchful care and attention. We have not learned what were the most fatal diseases, but hear that grub in the head has carried off numbers in flocks not well attended to. This disease has heretofore been unknown in this vicinity.

The *Banner von Berks*, of Reading, is responsible for the following snake story: "One day, week before last, the family of Mr. Texter, residing near the deep cut on the Reading and Columbia Railroad, in Spring township, were attracted to the yard by the screaming of a cat, when they found her engaged in a desperate combat with a monster black snake, measuring between five and six feet in length and five and one-half inches in circumference. After a desperate and ex iting contest his snakeship caved in and laid prostrate before the victorious cat who continued the work of destruction until the life of the enemy became extinct."

The Erie *Dispatch* says: "At a dinner-party held in Bell Valley on the 25th inst., the aggregate ages of thirteen guests was nine hundred and sixty-nine years. Of the thirteen enumerated, there was one couple whose ages were 80 years, who have been married 63 years, and have been residents of this county since 1801; one father in his 84th year, who has also lived in Erie county since 1802; one mother in her 80th year, who has resided on the same farm since 1804 (63 years); one father of 75, resident of the county since 1802; one lady of 74, also a resident of the county since 1802; one couple aged 69 and 62 years; one couple aged 68 and 62; one couple aged 76 and 67; and one lady aged 77 years. Of three others, residents of the neighborhood who were in attendance, aged respectively 79, 78 and 77 years, two have been residents of the county since 1802. All these reside, and have resided within two miles of their place of meeting, and all are in the enjoyment of good health and strength.

Mr. C. J. Hinds, of Girard, is going to plant five acres with grape-vines this season. It is claimed that the southern shore of Lake Erie is *the* grape growing section of the United States.

The Sharon *Herald* says: The miners in the several banks in this vicinity are out on a strike since Wednesday last. It is to be hoped the difficulty between the employer and the employe may be settled in a satisfactory manner, without delay.

The following is a statement of the changes occurring in the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Philadelphia, during the month of April: The number of inmates in the Home, April 1, 157; the number admitted to the Home during the month, 62; the number discharged, 92; the number died, 2; the number in the Home May 1, 125.

Morrow B. Lowry, State Senator, from the Erie and Crawford district, is a candidate for renomination. Jos. T. Chase, member of the House from Crawford, is also a candidate for renomination.

At the recent session of the Court of Mifflin county, remonstrances were presented against every tavern keeper applying for license, and the judges determined to postpone the hearing of the cases until the seventh day of May. The result is, that there are no licensed taverns in Mifflin county.

The Clarion *Banner*, published by Samuel Young, Esq., appeared last week in an improved form. The *Banner*, it seems, has triumphed over its political foes, and is now a much better newspaper than it was before. Colonel Young has reason to feel proud of the improved appearance of his staunch Republican paper.

Two hundred emigrants from Norway and Sweden, recently stopped at Corry on their way to the West. One of them had his pocket picket of sixty dollars in gold.

A citizen of Conneaut township, who made a safe of an old stove, had over $300 in greenbacks burned up the other day by neglecting to remove them before making a fire.

The evidence in the case of Edward Lane and John Rafferty, charged with firing the Union House, at Petroleum Center, having been all taken before Esquire Donaghy, that justice decided that the defendants should answer to the charge before the Grand Jury.

The trial of William F. Eldred, charged with the murder of John Doyle, in June last, in the vicinity of Titusville, has resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner. From the evidence presented there was no foundation in fact for the charge. Mr. Eldred is represented by those who knew him as being a gentleman of integrity and honor.

Frederick Marbourg, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Johnstown, died in that place Thursday, in the sixtieth year of his age.

Schuylkill county is the place for patriarchs. A few months ago, Mr. Barnard Eisenhuth died in that county aged one hundred and eleven years, and there is now living in Minersville, same county, an old gentleman named Thomas Ryan, who was one hundred and five years old last Christmas. He has ten children living, the youngest being thirty-three years old. There are about fifty or sixty grand-children, fully two-thirds of the number being married, and about seventy-five or eighty great-grand-children, as far as can be ascertained—some of the children being too far away to determine the number correctly. Mr. Ryan enjoys good health, and is as robust as many who have not seen half his days.

The New Castle *Journal* says: "Our rolling mills and nail factories are all now in full operation. The hands went to work on Monday last, at the prices asked, and for which they struck. Business about the works has quite a different aspect since they have fired up. It is to be hoped that the proprietors will be enabled to sell at prices to warrant them in paying the wages asked by the workmen."

Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Mr. Josiah Stevenson, of Shenango township, Lawrence county, was attacked by paralysis last Tuesday, and died in few hours. She was about seventy years of age.

A fire at Pioneer on Monday night destroyed the flour and feed store of P. A. Taylor, and oil platform of A. L. King. Loss about $2,500; insurance, $1,700.

The citizens of Bucks county have subscribed and paid $2,000 for the erection of a monument to the 104th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Irwin. It is to be put under contract as soon as a plan is agreed upon, and will be completed during the summer.

A fine of $1,000 was last week imposed upon Messrs. Dudenheiffer & Schwab, brewers, doing business in Meadville, for making false returns to the United States Assessor.

The New York & Allegheny Oil Company, have cleaned out all the bawdy houses at Babcock. The place now bids fair to become a desirable location for building purpose.

The population of Erie has increased since 1860 from 11,160 to 17,131, a gain of 5,071. This is a large addition for that region of time.

The Iron business is receiving a great impetus in Mifflin and Centre counties, by the organization of new companies to work old, and the erection of new furnaces.

The Oil City *Register* and *Petrolian* establishments have been consolidated. The *Petrolian* will hereafter be the name of the paper, will be issued daily, and will be under the management of W. R. Johns, Esq., well and favorably known as an editor.

On the 21st ult., the building in Mt. Morris, Greene county, owned by J. M. Brown, and used as a dwelling house and store room, with its contents, was entirely consumed by fire. Nothing worth mentioning was saved from the flames. Mr. Brown was, luckily, insured to the amount of $1,200; his loss is estimated at $3,000 above this. Mr. J. M. Schroyer and Dr. Herdle, also living in the house, lost furniture and effects to the amount of $900 each.

Private advices from New Orleans state that the Radical Unionists expect to carry the city at the coming municipal election.

NEWS ITEMS.

The *Herald's* special says: The President has pardoned Solomon Kahnstamm, convicted of presenting fraudulent claims against the Government in 1862, and sentenced to ten year's imprisonment.

Fifty thousand dollars is the fee claimed by the counsel employed by the United States to defend the Fenians on trial in Canada last winter, and the question arises as to how Mr. Seward can pay it, there being no provision for any such outlay, and the Senate not being very apt to grant any appropriation for the purpose.

The *Herald's* Montgomery, Alabama, special of yesterday says: A large gathering of freedmen, mainly women, assembled to-day at the National Cemetery and decorated the graves of Union soldiers. This was intended as an ovation to the nation and as an offset to the decoration of the graves of the rebels by Southern ladies. The procession was long and orderly.

Governor Pierpont has appointed John Oliver, a colored man of Richmond, a notary public for the city of Richmond and county of Henrico. He is a man of respectability and intelligence, and is the first colored man ever appointed to such an office.

A *Herald* special says: Senator Wilson received another ovation from the colored people of Wilmington, North Carolina, yesterday. He made a speech of the usual tenor, and was replied to by Mr. Benjamin Robinson, a local orator. The audience was very enthusiastic. The national flag was displayed from the public buildings, and a procession with music, flags, mottoes and devices paraded the streets.

A *Herald* special via San Francisco, gives news from Yokohama, Japan, up to the 3d of April. The war with Choisin, was suspended. Apologies had been demanded by the British Minister, and made by the Mikado, for insults offered to the British officers by the natives. Another fire had destroyed a large portion of Yokohama, and several incendiaries have been discovered.

The steamer Henry Chauncey, with California dates to the 10th, arrived at New York yesterday. The relations between Peru and Chile are far from cordial, and a termination of the Spanish question is all that is necessary to lead to a rupture. Cholera is carrying off many in the principal cities in Nicaragua. In Leon one hundred deaths occurred in one day.

During the present year 44,327 emigrants have arrived at New York, being not quite one thousand less than the number arriving during the corresponding period last year.

A New York dispatch says: A day or two ago a telegram was received at police headquarters, this city, stating that Jacob B. Cross, forger and note criminal, belonging to the latter city, was present in New York, and asking that he might be arrested and detained until necessary process for transfer to Illinois could be completed. Detective Elder having been detached, soon found Mr. Cross living quite good naturedly at the Metropolitan Hotel, and escorted him under arrest from a brown stone mansion on Lexington avenue to Mulberry street, where he was provided with accommodations, and where he will remain awaiting the arrival of an escort detached by the officials of Chicago.

The extensive soap and candle works of Thos. Emery and Sons, corner of Vine and Water streets, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

There was a sufficient fall of snow yesterday morning in New York to cover the ground.

It is said that two-thirds of the six hundred thousand dollars contributed in New York for the relief of the sufferers by the great Portland fire, still remain in the hands of the committee.

A mass meeting of colored citizens was held at the African Church, in New York, Thurday evening, to discuss the question, "How shall we vote?" About fifteen hundred persons were present. The speakers were both white and colored. Resolutions were unanimously adopted pledging the colored voters' support to the candidates of the Republican party, and no other.

Late intelligence from Vera Cruz says the vomit is raging there violently, and a distressing state of affairs prevailed owing to a scarcity of provisions.

Judge Kelley, accompanied by Col. John N. Faggart, has left Philadelphia for a Southern speaking tour, to occupy six weeks.

It is said that ball to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars for the release of Davis will be tendered, Augustus Schell and Horace Greeley becoming securities.

Letters from all parts of South Carolina, received by Gov. Orr, exhibit a terrible state of suffering from starvation.

A Charleston dispatch of Friday says: Senator Wilson addressed a large crowd on the Citadel Green last evening, numbering about two thousand negroes and about two hundred whites. His speech was two hours long, consisting mainly of an arraignment of South Carolina as the foremost champion of slavery in the past, and advice to the people, white and black, to unite upon the platform of the Union Republican party.

Ex-Provisional Governor Perry, of South Carolina, has written another letter against calling a convention under the military act. He argues that if called it will be the first step towards a general division of landed property among the negroes. He says it is against nature and reason to suppose that an ignorant majority will not pursue their own interest, regardless of the feelings, friends or sympathies of whites will unite their destiny with the negroes, for the sake of spoils and plunder. He thinks it better that Congress should confiscate the lands than that such degradation should be voluntarily accepted, and says he will live under a Military Government, no matter how absolute and despotic, sooner than vote a negro government for South Carolina, which every man will do who votes for a convention.

Two children, locked in an upper room of a house in Philadelphia, on Friday, while playing with matches, set the house on fire. The children were burned to death, and a fireman, named Richard Arnold, was severely injured in trying to rescue them.

General Butler, who has been actively at work in search of facts concerning the assassination of President Lincoln, has, it is said, obtained positive evidence that it was never the intention of the conspirators to include Vice President Johnson among their victims, and that the movements of Atzerott about the Kirkwood House with the various circumstances indicating a plot against the life of Mr. Johnson were purposely put forward as a blind.

American Products at the Paris Exposition

A Paris letter to the *Tribune* says: In the heart of the American triangle the Pianos are arranged, one of the largest and best collections that the country has ever exported or exhibited. Artists of eminence make perpetual music here, and the quarter is at present generally crowded. The superiority of our instruments is not questioned even by the rival manufacturers of Paris, Vienna and Leipzig. Playel, Erard and Herz have far inferior displays, and find it difficult to attract the Littholfs, Jaels and Liszts, of the continent to their plainer cabinet wares and feebler instruments. All our great firms are represented, and the contending keys, in passages which all the world warbles, mingle their winds, as if the birds of the West, in choirs, had assembled here to sing. The spectators divide their attention now listening to some composer try his own latest music upon a Schomaker, a Chickering, or a Knabe; but the seven superb instruments of the brother Wheatons, the professional people, and here the best musical talent of Europe may be seen from morning till dark—Stephen Heller, Eugene Ketterer, W. Kruger, Alfred Jaell—grouped about the birdcages. The "overstrung" harp, as it is called, in the Steinway piano, has attracted the greatest interest here from its novelty and the sweetness and power of its tone, added to such perfection of mechanism. The best piano makers in Europe have sought the privilege of sending their workmen to examine it; and professional artists compete to play upon it. It is very clear now that by our mechanical genius, we have so carried away the honors in the arts, and our department has the best music in the whole Exhibition. The grand Steinway was said by Rossini to resemble a nightingale cooing in a thunder storm.

An extensive financial "smash" has occurred in Havana. In addition to the previous failure of the large provision house of Lopez, Trapaga & Co., the list has been swelled by the failure of the merchant and planter, J. A. S. Argudin, well known in the United States. His liabilities are announced to be two and a half millions of dollars. The state of his assets will go far towards paying this, as he owns several valuable plantations. Another planter, well known in the United States, Mr. Santa Cruz de Oviedo, whose "diamond wedding" created such an excitement several years ago, has made an arrangement with his creditors for his money, none of which he was unable to pay, but he has been enabled to make the necessary arrangements to prevent him from becoming bankrupt. Several more failures are expected within a few days, and things look very squally.

Russian America.—A St. Petersburg letter in the *Nord* upon our recent acquisition on the Pacific, says, that the Yankees will illustrate their colonizing spirit by peopling those shores at once, as far as Behring's Straits. Russia would have been centuries in doing what the Americans will do in a few years. This, the writer says, will stimulate population on the Amoor, and the Kamschatka, and a thriving commerce will grow up. The barbarians on either side will be forced back, and the Russians and the Yankees will come together and mutually glorify the eagle and the bear.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Smaller amounts of money have been deposited in the savings banks of New York for the past month than previously; the retail trade is sensibly affected; while painters, glaziers, house carpenters and mechanics generally return with orders requiring many weeks to fill them. When to this condition of things is added the fact that the principal mechanics are on a strike, and there is an embarrassment among employers because of the eight-hour bill now lying on the table of Governor Fenton, concerning which his purpose is well known, it is easy to perceive that domestic affairs in this city are in a very peculiar situation.

A Rio letter says: The culture of corn and rice having been neglected during the last year, these grains have reached extraordinary prices. In a letter from Dr. Reinhardt, who has resided many years in the Province of St. Paulo, he assures me that the drought does not there destroy the crops, except now and then when the rice is planted on the hills, but that the driest season has produced the largest crop of corn, and should there be a failure in the present experiment in cotton planting, it will be owing to the rain. Some Southern planters have purchased land in the district of Campinas, and are attracting the attention of the Brazilians by using the plow and other implements, and the dealers in these articles are driving a brisk trade.

Beef grown in Australia is offered for sale in London. It is not salted, but is the best Australian beef, carefully stewed and packed in tins hermetically sealed. It is offered for sale at 11 cents a pound, without bone. To import beef at this rate into America might pay.

The first criminals sent to the South Carolina State Penitentiary, since the war, are two white men from the Williamsburg district, for stealing bacon from a freedman.

The omission of Italy from the great powers called to consult on the Luxemburg question, excites considerable comment. Surely, with her newly acquired territory and her 25,000,000 of population, she is entitled to rank among the "first."

Two boys who robbed a firm in New York of $10,000 in gold checks, and have been the rounds of Canada, England, where they were robbed of $5,000, and France, got finally to Baltimore and having spent all their money, notified the New York chief of police that they were ready to give themselves up, and are now in jail.

The celebrated dragon tree of Orotavo, in the Canary Islands, which has been known and used as a landmark for centuries by seamen of all nations, exists no longer. The hurricane of the 9th ult., which caused considerable damage in those islands, uprooted it. The tree had a very peculiar shape, and its age was estimated at over 1,000 years.

A Southern telegraph company, with $500,000 capital, has organized under the presidency of Kirby Smith. It will connect Cincinnati and St. Louis with New Orleans and Mobile.

The Henderson (N. C.) *Index* says: "Never since the 'late so-called' went up has money been so scarce as now in this region. Even a counterfeit, ragged twenty-five cent greenback would refresh our gaze; gilded half dollar would be welcome. Our planters will go into market about the first of May and June. The wheat is looking finely. Cotton looks rather fine, and if no accident happens to it, the yield will be better than for years. Under these circumstances we can get along first rate for a while longer."

A Far-West battle hymn, to the air "King of the Canibal Islands," begins thus:

Oh, how absurd philanthropists prate
About the Injun's land, and his future fate!
They'd change their ideas if they saw the rate
That we gobble emigrants every day,
And capture their property fairly,
And scalp the garrisons swiftly,
And massacre innocents entirely,
Singing—Blotting, ravaging Navajoes,
Burning Comanches, blackening Sioux and Crows,
There's not a sensible white man but knows
That we are masters of the prairies.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* says that nearly all the persons who struck for the ten-hour system in the factories have gone back to work, when they could obtain it, on the old system. Many of them have been suffering for the necessaries of life for some time, and will undoubtedly have

At a New York sensation wedding which took place not many days ago, the bride was decked with jewels hired for the occasion at one of the Broadway establishments.

Mayor McMichael and the City Councils of Philadelphia are slightly by the ears about the Sunday liquor traffic. He seems to have had blame cast upon him by the Councils, and now they are silent, while he was endeavoring to obtain adequate legislation they were practically heading him off.

The ex-pirate Shenandoah having resumed her old name of Sea King, is now in Bombay harbor. She has been bought by the Sultan of Zanzibar, to be used as a pleasure yacht.

There is building on the Tine a vessel intended for exploring the submarine mines in the islands of the Red Sea. She is to be fitted with large water tanks, and when she has landed men on those islands she will keep floating on the water from the main lands she is a screw vessel of 300 tons.

It is stated that the Nicholson pavement must become cheaper now that, in consequence of the expiration of the patent upon it.

A Boston publisher will soon issue a small volume of sketches by Mrs. P. H. Phelps, a well known contributor to the religious press. Mrs. Phelps is a sister to Hon Ira Harris, late U. S. Senator, and has a family history of considerable literary publications. She was for some time (unjustly as is claimed) an inmate of an insane asylum.

A Washington letter says: In the opinion of many excellent judges, it would have been better to have made the Eastern branch of the Potomac (which bisects the city of Washington), a harbor for iron-clads, than to have accepted League Island. The Washington Navy Yard is already well stocked with machinery, and the contiguous country abounds in all the necessary facilities for obtaining iron and coal directly from the mines.

The English and French are anxious to have an easier passage between the two countries. They do not affect the sea sickness of the channel. They say if the channel is the "cradle of America, "dying bridges would soon traverse it."

The peach crop in many parts of Allegany county, Md., says the Cumberland *Civilian*, is a total abandonment, and if no accident befalls it, we may expect a rich supply. In some few sections, however, it has been killed.

On Tuesday last the Buffalo harbor was not open, and a fleet of vessels was lying outside, icebound.

An unusual mortality prevails among the Vermont lambs. Some of the most experienced sheep raisers see the greatest cause for alarm in the case of the sheep. One farmer in Kirby has lost fifty-seven since March 1st, and others in proportion.

The reported massacre at Fort Buford is a canard. Persons have arrived at Sioux City, who left the fort several weeks subsequent to the date named in the report, and say that nothing of the kind had occurred.

The eight-hour rule seems to have been recognized and adopted in Illinois in but few places outside of Chicago. The effect of the law, where put into effect elsewhere have been feeble and equivocal.

The French have already shown their appreciation of Athens as a place of education by establishing an academy, in which a dozen students of the French students of art or of the ancient languages, may be educated under the influence of these magnificent examples of ancient science.

A letter from Atlanta, Ga., says more corn and wheat have been planted in that section than for the last two years, and if supplies can be eked out till the 1st of July all will be safe. Cotton lands are largely pressed into just as much service as capital and labor can provide for.

The rose is the angel of the garden; and one can therefore readily comprehend what the poet Gray meant when he exclaimed, "Happy they who can create a spell!" Sir Henry Wotton was more of it in his verses, "On his Mistress, the Queen of Bohemia:"

"You violets that first appear,
By your pure purple mantles known,
Like the proud virgins of the year,
As if the spring were all your own,—
What are you when the Rose is blown?"

Late and reliable advices from the Homestead settlers in the Southwestern counties of Minnesota, reiterate the former statements of the extreme destitution and sufferings of many of them. They have no grain for seed, and scarcely enough for bread, and it is now too late to assist them, so that scrop may be raised this year. Their condition is pitiful.

The Richmond *Dispatch* invites Northern farmers to emigrate into Virginia. The price of land varies from three to fifty dollars per acre. Large farms of fair land can be purchased for one dollar, and really good land at five dollars. The land at fifty dollars per acre is in the best quality, and highly improved. To those desiring to purchase farms in the vicinity of navigable rivers, the section between Richmond and the Chesapeake is highly recommended.

Private advices from New Orleans state that the Radical Unionists expect to carry the city at the coming municipal election.

The plans for the East river bridge are completed, and a public meeting to discuss them will be held in Brooklyn in the course of the week. It is proposed to construct a bridge with one floor only, to run from the junction of Main and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, to Sands and Gold streets, New York, with 75 feet. Cars may pass across it at the rate of ten miles an hour, propelled by stationary engines, similar to those in London.

The Tremont Mills and Suffolk Manufacturing Company of Lowell, Mass., have given the operatives a week's notice of a reduction of the wages of work in their mills. One-half of the work at each corporation is to be stopped on the expiration of the notice, and the mills will be entirely stopped, or be entirely suspended. The operatives are leaving daily and there is no occasion to fill their places, and those out of employ find it very difficult, if not impossible, to get work.

It appears from the returns of the Registrar General of Ireland that the number of births registered during the three months ending the list of last December was 23,231. The deaths for the same period were 22,266, while by emigration the population was lessened by 12,864. The population would seem to have taken place during the period specified.

A London newspaper says that Mormonism is in a very flourishing condition in Kensington, and that the Saints have already purchased a large piece of land in that locality, and are making preparations to build. They give concerts and *conversaziones* in aid of the Salt Lake emigration fund, and find no difficulty in persuading young men and women to try their fortunes among the Gentiles in Utah. What is to be the credit of the laboring American classes that the Mormon missionaries find their converts chiefly among foreigners.

A secret caucus of the Republican members of the Virginia Legislature was held on Friday night last, and the result was the circulation, just previous to adjournment, of a call for a State Convention of Union men, to be held at Charlottesville on the 20th of May. It received a considerable number of signatures. The Richmond papers view the movement with apprehension, but the Petersburg *Express* defends facilities for obtaining iron and coal directly from the mines.

The editor of the *Banner of Liberty*, published in New York, committed suicide on Saturday, by shooting herself with a pistol. She had been engaged to be married to a young man, but her father had her placed in a lunatic asylum to break up the match. The officers of the asylum, it is said, became aware, last night, of the planning of the marriage of the gentleman to whom she had been engaged, she deliberately shot herself.

The firm of Ellyson, Cook & Co., of Richmond, Va., against whom an attachment was recently levied by Messrs. Claflin & Co., of New York, for $48,000, and in consequence of which their store has been closed, have taken steps to quash the attachment, and in order to indemnify themselves have instituted suit for $250,000, and have caused garnishee attachments to be served on about two hundred reputed debtors of Claflin & Co., in various towns in Virginia.

Wheat.—The stock of wheat in store at the leading shipping points is estimated to be as follows: At Chicago, 175,000 bush; Milwaukee, 120,000 bush; Cleveland, 5,000 bush; Buffalo, 36,000 bush; Oswego, 150,000 bush; Ogdensburg, 15,000 bush; Toledo, 33,338 bush. There is new afloat on the lakes, 80,000 bushels for Buffalo, 185,000 bush for Oswego, and 50,000 bush for Toledo and Cleveland. These amounts added together make about 908,000 bush.

PERSONAL.

—Captain Duncan, who is to be commander of the Quaker City, must be a remarkable man. The *Independent* says: "In addition to his practical ability in seamanship, he carries in his big and rather handsome head a large set of anecdotes, packed like sea-biscuit."

—The Archbishop of Cincinnati and the Right Reverend Bishops of Pittsburgh, Alton, Columbus and Mobile intend traveling together by the Bremen ship Atlantic to Europe, to sail from New York June 1st. Friends, students and friends will accompany them.

—Mr. John Brougham sails for London this week. He goes over to manage the London Lyceum, which in conjunction with Mr. Florence, he has taken for the summer. Two new plays by Mr. Brougham are to be brought out, "The Lottery of Life" and the "Lily of Rome."

—It was remarked, during the late debates in the House of Commons, when the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Christian were present, that between the latter and the two former there was no interchange of communication whatever. The Prince of Wales made this palpably apparent on one occasion when they were present, for he shook hands and raised his hat on taking leave to all the gentlemen present, with the solitary exception of his brother-in-law.

—It is satisfactory to know that the health of the Princess of Wales is improving—slowly, it is true, but yet improving. She is now able to sleep, undisturbed by the affected joint. The fears for her safety, at one time great, are beginning to disappear.

—The condition of the French Prince Imperial is causing anxiety in Paris. Injections of iodine are regarded as affording proof of some constitutional delicacy, and disease of the bone is mentioned as a possibility.

—The richest man in Paris, after Baron Rothschild, has just died. His name was Greffulhe. He has left a clear fortune of five millions pounds sterling to be divided among nephews and nieces. He was a bill discounter by calling, but in a very large way. "Doing" no bill under four thousand pounds. For fifty years he was a martyr to neuralgia, and during that long period believed himself to be in danger and even hoped for death.

—Baron Von Limberg, the Dutch Minister, will soon return to Europe on a visit. His wife was a daughter of Hon. Lewis Cass.

—Colonel J. W. Patterson, of Fauquier county, Va., has been notified that an estate worth $5,000,000 awaits him in Ireland, and he is going to claim it.

—Brigham Young, Jr., during his recent visit to New York, applied to a phrenologist for an opinion about his bumps, the operator not knowing his man, and was told that his organization was "sublimely passive" and "amativeness," and repress his mutual desires to eat too much and break the Seventh Commandment.

—The secret of Madame Ristori's quarter of a million of profits, during her American engagement, is attributed to a highly liberal advertising disbursement on the part of her clever business manager.

—The Prussian, Bessemer, who only a few years since advanced his simple, cheap and short method of converting pig iron directly into malleable steel, is already enjoying from it an income of $600,000 per annum.

—The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has made a donation of five hundred dollars to Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg.

—The *Independent* gives the subjoined names as on the passenger list of the Quaker City, which Capt. Duncan is to command in the explorations shortly: they are corroborated by the statements of other persons. If the facts are as stated, they will prove of incalculable importance in the future history of Christendom and Christianity. The problem is to transport Boston; Mr. Otis, President of a Bank in Cleveland; Samuel Colgate, Esq., of New York; Governor Bradley and Mr. Frederick Dimon, of Norwalk, Conn.

—Mrs. Williams, late widow of Stephen A. Douglas, has commenced a suit against a ring of Chicagoans, who, she says, have been cheating her and her children by stealing the estate of her late husband. The application to the court discloses a finely concocted scheme perpetrated under the guise of Richmond, Ind., and Cincinnati railroad interests. To those desiring to purchase farms in the vicinity of navigable rivers, the section between Richmond and the Chesapeake is highly recommended.

—Hon. John A. Kasson, late M. C. from Iowa, who has gone to Europe as the representative of the Postoffice Department, is authorized to make postal treaties with European governments. The general impression prevails that the President refused to sign the authorization for Mr.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1867.

CANADA, ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

With reference to the present and the prospective relations of these three countries, two opinions or sets of opinions prevail in each of them. In England itself there is a large class who are in every respect loyal to the Crown and who yet are of the opinion that the Canada Confederation might, as well as not, be left to itself, to stand alone or to annex its interests and destiny to those of the United States. This class is represented as wishing that the country would dissolve its connection with England. And the easy and prompt assent to the Confederation, may be almost interpreted as a recognition of it as an independent State.

In Canada, too, there is a feeling and a wish of the same kind. But there is also a vigorous opposition to everything of the sort. A set of shadowy, imitative gentlemen, fond of aping the titles and the show of the Englisharistocracy, having no prop to their importance, but the semi-regal confederation, are exerting their influence both in Canada and in England, to make the connection the closer, by making the dependence of Canada and the pledge of protection in England more pronounced and unchangeable. And what deceitful expedients they resort to for the purpose of cherishing, in the English, at once a protective feeling toward Canada and a hostile one toward the United States, we may notice in the remarks of a prominent Canadian writer in an English paper.

He regrets the apparent lack of spirit in the English policy toward the colonies, and endeavors to encourage it by a series of absurd falsities like the following—that Canada can put five hundred thousand men into the field, that the forces of the United States are so reduced by the war that we have to depend mainly on foreign emigrants to fill up our armies, a source of supply that would be dried up suddenly by a war. In addition to this, the eminent Canadian—who might as well be a rebel exile—asserts that it requires but a war with England to raise up thirteen millions of allies in the Southern States, where the Confederacy would, in such a contingency, be instantly reorganized, with an almost sure prospect of successful maintenance. This is what the zealous but erratic Canadian scheme dreams of, and tries to persuade the sober minded English to believe a reality.

The success of this man and the party he belongs to is far from extensive, and the prospects no ways flattering. As we have said above, the evidence is that the English, who hold and who form public sentiment, care little more about carrying Canada than we do about taking it up as a load. Even the statesmen, such as DISRAELI, Lord STANLEY and others, are not in accord with the Canadian's views or wishes. A member of Parliament, Mr. ROBERT LOWE, in the debate on the Canada Confederation Bill, spoke very plainly on the subject, and took strong grounds against giving any guaranty or pledge that would bind England to indefinite expense in peace or war, for Canada, or would encourage the latter country to assume a hostile or provoking attitude toward the United States. And Mr. LOWE presents the whole case, as in a nutshell, in the repetition of a statement made by himself, three or four years ago, before a Committee of the House of Commons on the Colonies, as follows: "In the time of the American Revolution the colonies separated from England because she insisted on taxing them. What I apprehend is likely to happen now is that England will separate from her colonies because they insist on taxing her."

The idea being extensively entertained in England—and true withal—that the colonies are a cost to the Home Government, the separation of Canada from the English nation is not likely to require much of the rough surgery of war, nor to cause much pain to the nerves of either part. Time and wisdom will answer all parties better than fraud or force.

THE COMPLAINT AND THE REMEDY.

Legislative corruption is attracting the attention of the press all over the country. Various remedies have been proposed; but it seems to be agreed on all hands that the only true remedy will be the choosing of incorruptible men to fill the offices—a remedy which can be applied only by the people themselves.

Official venality is the necessary result of permitting politics to degenerate, through falling almost exclusively into the hands of corruptible men. They who complain loudest, as a general thing, have themselves most to blame for that about which they find fault. If good men will not take politics in hand, bad men will; and it is precisely because good men have stood aloof so long that bad men have obtained possession. Discuss official venality as you will, it comes round to this in the end. If the people would see a reform of the evil of which they so much and so justly complain, they have only to act as though they meant to have one. In proportion to the thoroughness of their action will be the thoroughness of the reform that will follow. They have simply to determine that no corruptible men shall go to the Legislature; and if politicians, by operating the machinery of conventions, place bad men in nomination, let it be understood that they must get their votes where they can find them. Let the people who would see a reform brought about, once determine there shall be one; and if one does not follow it will be made pretty clear that affairs are worse off than even the most desponding has ventured to suspect. Let the motto be—none but incorruptible men, and the duty of incorruptible men to stand for office. This, with practical effort and attention to all the details—primary meetings especially—will inaugurate a new era in our politics.

CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISES.

It cannot be a matter of surprise to any thinking man, that the exigencies of the times should set men to devising plans and expedients for their relief from pecuniary difficulties. Nor will it surprise anybody, that these expedients should conflict with each other. The collisions between employer and employed, landlord and tenant, buyer and seller, in the matter of prices, result from the plans taken to make or to save money. A feverish excitement seems to have, in a great measure, taken possession of business, and made it a strife rather than an employment.

One of the protective expedients, which we noticed some days since, was called the co-operation enterprise. If the statements made by one of its officers were correct, the results must be satisfactory and must also insure the extension of the plan. If there is an honest and honorable way of purchasing family supplies at so great a saving as seventy one cents on a pound of tea and eight cents on a pound of coffee, and other things in proportion, it will, no doubt, enlist general attention. Statements to this effect were made in a public meeting, but we are not further informed on the subject. It is one in which both the community at large and dealers of all kinds are deeply concerned.

Trade and business have always been under the laws of Political Economy, and we are not prepared to believe that these can be overthrown. For a time, they may suspend their operation, but in the long run they will be vindicated. Combinations to raise or depress prices will not always rule. The modern institution of *bulls* and *bears*, as the controlling power of prices and trade, is not permanently established, in place of the old rule of demand and supply.

It is greatly to the credit of the workingmen in Chicago that they—or a majority of them—have ceased to insist on ten hours' pay for eight hours' labor, and have concluded to ask pay for only as many *hours* as they work. Of course a position so utterly untenable as the one that was first taken—that is, as much pay for a day's work of eight hours as they have been receiving for a day's work of ten hours—must be speedily abandoned. Now let it be understood that every man may, without interference, make his own bargain, and work for what he can sell his labor, and something like reason will prevail.

DOGS AND WOLVES vs. SHEEP.

It is safe to say, in view of the whole case, that dogs have killed, in this country, ten times as many sheep as ever wolves did. It is estimated, from reliable reports of the losses in 539 counties in the different States, that the number annually killed by dogs is five hundred thousand and the number injured three hundred thousand more. Valued at four dollars each, this would give the annual loss at over three million dollars. If a tenth part of this loss were caused by wolves, there would be a universal outlawing of the savage beasts, and forty dollars bounty would be considered moderate for their scalps. But dogs are allowed to live thus freely on mutton without exciting any great emotion among the people, except in the sheep farmers, whose flocks furnish the mutton to feed other people's dogs. A flock is often decimated by dogs, and ten, twenty or thirty sheep left dead in the field, without the fact being known on the other side of the township. If it had been wolves, neighboring counties would have turned out to hunt them to death.

Notwitstanding all this, when a dog-tax is spoken of, it is laughed at by some, and by others regarded as an infringement on personal rights. In some of the States dogs are taxed. In all they should be, and no lightly. As property they are protected by law, so that damages can be recovered of those who kill them, and as property they should be taxed, the avails to be specially appropriated to pay damages for loss of sheep. There are supposed to be, taking in all kinds, no less than five million in the United States, costing for their subsistence, besides stolen mutton, ten dollars a piece, or fifty million dollars a year. A tax of a dollar a head, with allowance of one-half escaping by cheatery, would furnish two and a half million dollars, or nearly enough to pay for the sheep annually destroyed by them. The great advantage of a smart tax would be, that it would reduce the number of dogs, and so not only save the sheep, but a large share of the expense of feeding millions of utterly worthless curs.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

The fear of detection and punishment is the only reason that keeps some persons from committing crime. The number of such persons is not small. Besides the usual crop of bad characters that springs up on every soil, we have imported by scores and hundreds the exotics of other climes, which grow and flourish with renewed vigor in this country. Hence crimes of the more terrible classes have increased and are now increasing with a rapidity that is absolutely terrific. Disguise it as we may or become insensible to or unobservent of the shocking frequency of daring crimes, the fact nevertheless remains, in all its fearful certainty and proportions, that robbery, murder, and other acts of violence and rapine are ten-fold more numerous, than they were in the days of honest, simple, unmixed American society.

These classes of crimes are not now confined to crowded cities, where the development of wickedness is always more extreme. They have of late been remarkably frequent in rural districts. In our neighboring county of Washington, for example noted as it is for its staid character and the intelligence and morality of its citizens, some of the most deliberate and daring murders have been perpetrated, from motives entirely mercenary. So it has been in the vicinity of Philadelphia. To secure themselves in case of resistance, the prowling robbers and murderers have lately gone about like wolves, in companies, and boldly attacked persons on the road or in the houses. There is consequently much alarm felt by persons living in lonely situations, as most farmers do in this country, or obliged to travel on the road alone, by day or night.

What individuals should do for their own protection, each one must decide for himself. It is a state of society not long to be borne, when many persons is obliged, for safety, to be armed as if in the constant danger of sudden and murderous assault. But there can be no doubt, that a greater degree of expedition, energy and certainty should be introduced in the administration of law and justice, and that the sickly sentimentalism about the punishment of criminals should be dismissed. The punishment of convicted criminals should be a speedy, severe and certain thing. Law must be vindicated, or our country will become untenable.

CHICAGO UNDER THE LAW.

Had the unthinking majority understood the nature of wages and the character of the eight hour law, they never would have thought it worth their while to split their throats shouting it through. The delusion under which they have strangely acted is completely demonstrated by the first three days in Chicago under the law. The charm is dissolved as soon as the law is applied to practice, and confronted with the stern majesty of laws more imperative and controlling than any naked and arbitrary statute. The *reach* of the law has been entirely miscalculated, and it is found, like a ladder that is too short, not to effect the object contemplated by probably the majority of its admirers.

This has been already admitted. The dissatisfaction of the unthinking masses is indicated by the insolent and unlawful attempts to supplement the inefficiency of the statute by riotous violence and compulsion. The better class of workmen, who have respect for law and the rights of others, and whose views should be respected, have expressed their disposition to proportion their pay to their labor, honestly rendering a *prid pro quo*, as formerly. And the *Republican*, which has been an advocate of the law, now evidently seeing its failure, wisely counsels all to maintain good behavior and to work for wages proportioned by the old rule, to their work. The *Republican* also extols warmly the action of those employers, naming several, who "have nobly led the way toward reconciliation, by agreeing that their workmen shall all resume work, working eight hours, receiving eight hours' wages for the eight hours, and extra pay per hour for all over or extreme." This, which the *Republican* pronounces "a sensible and noble example for both employers and employed, throughout the city," is substantially the old ground and nothing else. The only thing gained is, that a man may stop with eight hours' work and pay, if he chooses. So probably he might have done, by arrangement, had the famous eight hour law never been passed by the Legislature of Illinois.

BRECKINRIDGE AND HIS CLIENTS.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE is said to have advised his friends in the Southern States to accept acquiescence in and obey the Military Reconstruction law, as the best thing that they can do, because it is the best thing that they can get. Counsel flanked by such reasons ought to be triumphant. If any one imagines, however, that J. C. BRECKINRIDGE has softened, repented, or grown more friendly to the United States Government than he was, a greater mistake could scarcely be entertained. And the fuller exhibition of his reasons in support of his counsel will show the morbid if not malignant condition of his mind.

He conjures up untold and inconceivable horrors as in contemplation by the Northern people, or rather their Representatives, if before the first of December, when Congress shall again assemble, the reconstruction is not effected according to the provisions of this law. This is evidently spoken, not so much to terrify the Southern people into obedience to the law, as to misrepresent and vilify the spirit and temper of Congress and the North. Again, like the more frantic of the editors in the interest of "the lost cause" and the "folded flag," Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is earnest and emphatic in his exhortions to unity among the Southern people. This seems to be a passion with them all, of that school, and it is, just now, greatly excited and exercised with alarm, as the lines of party division are making their appearance among the people. That selfish and treacherous set of politicians have striven for years to make the South a *unit*, as they term it, against the United States Government, and have succeeded in making it little more than a cipher *in* the government. Placing unity before right, as they do, we cannot but be gratified to see the terror that they betray on beholding the rise and growth of a Republican party among them. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's advice to his former friends is good, although his arguments to enforce it are irrelevant and insulting. We hope his old clients will not be deterred from following it, by their sad experiences in trusting to him in times past.

EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.

A system of emancipation has been decreed in this South American Empire, by which slavery will be extinguished in twenty years. This is very good for Brazil. It shows some progressiveness. Perhaps this is a reflection from the great bonfire of freedom which has been blazing up so conspicuously in our North American Republic—the healthy contagion of a good example.

But it is highly probable that there is a conservative party in Brazil, who will make themselves hoarse with grumbling at the overthrow of the dear, precious, old peculiar institution. As, however, the emancipation is to be touched off *easy*—like the Irishman's gun—they may get reconciled to it before it is fully accomplished, or, they may, like the grumblers at the old Israelitish emancipation, have a chance to die off before the freed people get actually into the promised land. But if slavery in Brazil has been a pillar in any temple of party, or the life blood of any sectionalism, or the mystic tie in any political affiliations, its possible abrogation, even at the distance of twenty years, will be a subject of regret and complaint, as it is here, by those who place justice and humanity in abeyance to the lust of money and of political domination.

There is a small pin to hang speculation on, in the query that suggests itself in connection with the proposed immigration of effete secessionists to Brazil. Is emancipation a heading-off process—a broad hint to the proffered immigration, that their room is better than their company? Is it an intimation that, as they can see nothing beautiful without slavery, they will have to set their eyes on some other country than Brazil? It is not difficult, at any rate, to imagine the facetious politicians of that country meeting the pilgrims in search of a civilization supported by its stoutest prop, and with polite assurances that they had not yet reached their destination, pointing them to it, just on the other side of the water, on the African coast.

HALT, THERE!

A few days ago, in Quincy, Illinois, a man proposed to make a public address, and was violently prevented by a large company of persons, armed with clubs and other means of assault. The reason was that the speaker was going to speak on Romanism, and the mob, composed of several hundreds of persons, was determined he should not speak on that subject, and prevented his doing so by their violent and menacing procedure. A few days later—last Friday—in Chicago, the same sort of agency, a large and menacing mob, stopped men from working. The reason was in effect the same for which the man in Quincy was prevented from talking. It was because the mob did not approve of their working according to their own judgment of their own interest. In the one case it was opposed to the men making their own bargain with their employers; in the other it was opposed to the speaker expressing his own private convictions on an important subject. It does not appear, in either case, that there was any interference with the legal or natural rights of others, by the Quincy orator or by the Chicago workmen.

But it does appear, that in both cases alike, the essential and central idea of civil government was trodden under foot, and the right of individual freedom of speech and action under law was wantonly invaded. In other words, that the recognized civil government, under which we live, was superceded, in both cases, by a vicious and dangerous usurpation. The sooner such acts of organized violence are punished, the safer it will be for American liberties. The majesty of the law must be maintained, or liberty will rapidly give place to the most oppressive and odious kind of despotism.

THE SOUTHERN SWING.

The New York *Times*, with a gentle circumlocution that, like a gossamer veil on a lady's face, softens without concealing its tone and meaning, indicates some concern about the President's proposed visit to North Carolina. The recollection of the swing Northward last year, evidently makes the *Times* nervous at the thought of what may occur this year, through Mr. JOHNSON's oratorical propensity. So, in the most unobtrusive style and manner possible it expresses the hope that "he will not feel it to be his duty to make any political speeches, and that he will not yield to temptations to do so.

And again, apparently with a still more vivid apparition of last Fall's performances before its eyes, the *Times* quietly aids the Presidents self-knowledge by refreshing his recollection, in the following words: "Mr. JOHNSON, though a very eloquent and effective popular orator, does not happily combine that character with the *dignity and sense of propriety essential to his office*." What a soft and silky catalpism that is! Yet, on any skin tenderer than that of a rhinoceros, it must sting like a mustard plaster.

CALIFORNIA.—In a hurried street car conversation, this morning, with Mr. Philip S. Van Rensselaer, an accomplished son of the late excellent patron of Albany, we received such a glowing account of his "new home," in California, that we are impatient for the completion of Dr. Durant's Union Pacific Railroad, so that we may visit this distant, but attractive portion of our heritage, teeming, as it does, with wheat fields, vineyards, fruiteries and floral productions exceeding in wealth and beauty its vast revelations of gold and silver.—*New York Economist*.

In the winter of 1848-9 Mr. WEED, the writer of the above, wrote an article which was published in his own paper, the Albany *Evening Journal*, in which he solemnly warned our young men—who were then organizing to emigrate in thousands—not to do so foolish a thing as to leave their homes for a distant country, whose soil he said could not be made to produce enough to keep them from starving. Mr. WEED then predicted nothing but misery and failure as the lot of those who should seek their fortunes in the land which he is now so impatient to visit—the "attractive portion of an heritage teeming, as it does, with wheatfields, vineyards, fruiteries and floral productions, exceeding in wealth and beauty its vast revelations of gold and silver." If Mr. WEED would realize how, for once at least, his predictions have proved, as nearly as possible, the exact reverse of experience, let him refer to the columns of the *Evening Journal* in the winter of 1848-9.

In regard to politics in the South, it may be said that no feature is more conspicuous than the hostility manifested by old Democrats to renewing their connection with the party, as it is organized in the North. For the SEYMOURS, the PIERCES, the TOUCEYS, the BUCHANANS and the BLACKS there are no words but of distrust and contempt. Gov. COBB, of South Carolina, gave expression to the prevailing sentiment of the South, when he gave notice lately that he was for treating the Northern Democrats as "false friends," and utterly unworthy to be trusted. To this there appears to be a pretty general amen on the part of the Democratic press of the South.

CO-OPERATIVE movements appear to be the embodiment of the prevailing idea just at present among the mechanics. There could not be a better one. Indeed, it is too good to be spoiled by crude plans, as it is liable to be under the circumstances that have given it birth. In a number of towns and cities co-operative projects have been started with good prospects, but the danger is, too much will be undertaken without suitable preparation. In New York, last autumn, a number of journeymen printers organized to establ sh a co-operative printing office, pledging themselves to pay two dollars a week each, until a fund large enough had been raised. The idea was an excellent one, and the erm of what, if rightly managed, may become a first rate enterprise. It is, moreover, a suggestive one for mechanics in general, whose minds are dwelling on similar projects.

THE ruling passion strong in death, has received a remarkable illustration lately. A church association has been formed exclusively on the Democratic doctrine with reference to slavery. This, so far as appears, is the only plank in the platform. The most fastidious on the subject of long confession could not wish for a more simple creed—I believe in slavery as held by the Democratic party. A writer, who was present says, in a communication to a South Carolina paper, "the congregation are Democrats or Anti-abolitionists," (Placbus, what a name!) and speaks of them as persons "*either* forcibly ejected or compelled by persecution" to leave other churches, because they "remained firm to the principles of the Democratic party." The favored spot where this organization formed is in the State of Ohio, Belmont county, with branch stations in Pennsylvania, at Patterson's Mills and Roach School House. The writer aforesaid, Rev. Mr. McElwee, thinks it "a most inviting field for church extension." The Democratic party ought to see to it, too.

WE sympathize with the sober and Sunday keeping Philadelphians, in the annoyance they experience from the shameless traffic of intoxicating drink that is carried on in their streets on the LORD's day. Mayor MCMICHAEL speaks of this abominable nuisance thus:

"It is not to be denied that the present condition of things in Philadelphia on a Sunday, in regard to drinking houses, is a scandal and opprobrium to many of our thoroughfares, people, in passing to and from their respective places of worship, are offended by the indecencies to dissipation which are flaunted before them, and many a heart is made sad by the knowledge that some relative or friend is led astray by these temptations."

We do not understand why it is tolerated, being a palpable breach of the statute, if not of the municipal laws. Why does not the chief magistrate of the city stop it, instead of complaining of it? The *Press* proposes its catholicon, Sunday car travel, as a sure remedy. It might perform the work of some medicines—scattering the disease. We can't see how it could cure it. But Sunday car travel is, with the *Press*, a cure-all—the very *elixir vita* of city morals.

STATE SENATOR SEARIGHT.

Not only the constituents of Hon. THOS. B. SEARIGHT denounce him for voting against the free railroad law, but the organs of his party in Western Pennsylvania insist that he should be called to account for his dereliction. The Clarion *Democrat* says:

The genuine Free Railroad Law, which passed the House of Representatives, and was defeated in the Senate, chiefly by the votes of the senator from this district, was supported by every State Senator from Western Pennsylvania except the Senator from Searight, of Fayette county, who, strange as it may appear, voted against the bill. Mr. Boyle, the excellent and talented member from Venango, Forest and some county, is an ardent supporter of the measure, and the people of Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene counties, composing Mr. Searight's district, are almost entirely unanimously in favor of the project such a free railroad law as he voted against. Mr. Searight will be severely denounced by the people of this subject should be called to account by their constituents.

MR. SUMNER has written a letter in favor of making colored citizens voters in all the States by act of Congress. Although the letter has been before the public several days, nothing so remarkable has followed as the coldness with which the proposition has been received. It is not about the principle that there is hesitation, but the method. Mr. SUMNER thinks he perceives in the Constitution the right to legislate by Congress, but few others besides, profess themselves so sharp sighted as to see the thing in that light.

IT is intimated that the gigantic lottery scheme authorized by the Legislature of this State, last winter, under the pretense of establishing an asylum for invalid soldiers, included among those who were to share the spoils a number who were not soldiers at all. It scarcely possible that a "snake" so huge could have worked its way through the Legislature without pretty extensive promises of benefits. But this is not the sole ground of the suspicion referred to.

THE people or Hayti, who, as a general thing, enjoy hugely the luxury of a revolution, conducted on the insurrectionary principle, having expelled President GEFFARD, do not seem to get on well. Several candidates for the succession are in the field, and it is not altogether unreasonable to suppose that they will get to quarreling among themselves, and possibly some usurper may appear and end the episode his own way.

THE Democracy of Allegheny met in convention Wednesday and appointed delegates to the State Convention. It has been usual, on such occasions, to pass resolutions, affirming old or proclaiming some new doctrine; but the mum policy was chosen this time, a motion for a committee on resolutions being promptly voted down.

The Presidential Look-Ahead.

Various and complicated are the schemes agitated or put in operation for promoting the prospects of different candidates for succession to the Presidency. We have had Mr. Colfax's lecturing tour and subsequent masterly inactivity; General Butler's trial gallop over the first part of the course on which he has an ambition to seriously run; Mr. Washburne's impending threat of frightening all other competitors away by starting General Grant; the extreme Radical idea of Ben Wade or nobody, and last, but by no means least, the elaborate and extensive machinery wherewith the Chase interest is to be worked. It is said that, in Washington, and among shrewd and experienced wire-workers all over the country, the suggested ticket of "Colfax for President and General Howard for Vice President," meets with special favor. On the other hand, the agencies that the Chase managers can bring to bear possess an immense amount of influence, pecuniary and political. The gossippy letter writer for the New York *Citizen*, in speaking of this Chase power which has been so quietly but effectively accumulated, says that the National Banks, everywhere, will contribute at least one half of one per cent. of their capital stock to help secure his nomination;—which is ridiculous and nonsensical.—that Senator Jenckes of Rhode Island adroitly manipulated the Bankrupt Act in his behalf, so as to place a large number of important appointments in his hands, which is also foolish, and that Mr. Chase himself while retaining Radical fealty with his stump speeches, has mollified the Conservative element by his course as Chief Justice of the Supreme Coug—all of which is bosh. We are inclined to think the next candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate selected by the Republican party will owe his nomination to a clearly manifested popular predilection and not to the manœuvering of unscrupulous partizan cliques or prejudiced personal friends.

PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY, in an eulogistic notice of his friend Recorder Hackett, of New York, attributes to him accomplishments in the manipulation of arms the like whereof we do not remember having heard before, except in the case of some of Charles Lewis's miraculous duelling heroes. Miles says the learned judge can split bullets on the edge of a knife twenty times out of twenty at twenty paces. He will take the ashes off a friend's cigar, held in a friend's mouth, at the same distance. He will pick away a quarter held between a friend's finger and thumb, with unerring certainty. He will shoot half dollars propped upright from a friend's head. He will kill a musquito on the wall as far as he can see the "animile," and all these things he will do in any attitude you please,—the pistol held on a level with his forehead and turned upside down, fired off between his legs, in a recumbent position—in fact, in any way or every way that will only allow one glance of the unerring eye along the barrel. Judge Hackett is a son of a distinguished comedian. We doubt if the father could see as straight as the son; he too frequently has a "cast" in his eye.

THE eight hour men of St. Louis wrote to Mr. Jas. S. Thomas, the Mayor of that city, complaining that, under his control, the provision of the act of the Legislature making eight hours a legal day's work, is totally ignored. Whereunto that official thus laconically replies: "In answer to your communication I will state that I require all persons under my immediate control to work as many hours as I do."

A Golden Wedding.

Fifty years ago William Dilworth and Elizabeth, his wife, embarked together on that matrimonial voyage of life which was to be to them for better, for worse, for riches, for poorer, until death should them part. Think of it, you who are yet young—half a century of association between one man and woman as husband and wife! Both are yet hale and hearty; Mrs. Dilworth, in feeling and spirit, the cheering companion of her daughters; Mr. Dilworth, able to hold his own in friendly wrestling with the most stalwart of his sons.

Pittsburgh was an infant city when William Dilworth first came to it. It was little more than a fort and struggling village. Two general stores transacted nearly all the business of the place. Fifth street was but the commencement of a line of shanties. Stone and iron buildings had not been dreamt of. Dome covered court houses and cathedral spires were unknown. What are now called Alleghenv and Birmingham had to be reached by tedious lines of row-boat ferriage.

He has seen the place developed from those small beginnings into the Iron City of the West. Coming to the neighborhood in 1791, he has grown with Pittsburgh's growth and can claim to have founded one of the most influential families, by whom the prosperity of the city has been established and maintained. When England and her Indian allies ravaged the splendid territory known as the Western Reserve, Mr. Dilworth, then just of age, shouldered his musket and marched to join the American force that rallied under the command of General Harrison, at the out-post on whose site now stands the city of Sandusky. Harrison man then, old line Whig ever since, his political record has ever been clear and consistent as his private life has been pure, honorable and unblemished.

One half of a centennial epoch was accomplished yesterday, since, on the eighth day of May, 1817, he took—primitively riding by his side on horseback—to the homestead he had built upon Mount Washington, for the future partner of his joys and sorrows, Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Colonel Samuel Scott, of Ross township. In that house they have thenceforth lived, and live there still, full of years and social honor. Yesterday may be said to have been the day whereon they celebrated the great event of their mutual experience. It was the occasion of their Golden Wedding; the day of their Marriage Jubilee. There, gathering around them in their green and glorious old age, were solid citizens and comely matrons, who called them parents; sonorous men and boys, beautiful women and lovely girls, just blooming into womanhood, children of their children, and little ones, who could say "great grand mamma, may many, many happy returns of this glad day yet come to you." Eight sons and daughters, left of twelve, were present, forty-three of the off-spring of those sons and daughters, and two of a generation later still.

Friends, of course, in troops thronged to the joyous congregation. Comparatively early in the afternoon the house and grounds were crowded, and still they kept on coming till the shades of evening crept far down upon the hills. Genial, too, and pleasant as uttered words of greeting were the notes that came as reasons for unwilling absence. Some of these were gems of friendly gratulation. Gifts also flowed in, in profusion; from some, simple but fragrant boquets of spring flowers, from others of more ample means, magnificent and costly presents.

We need scarcely say there was music. Music in the house: by members of the family, who wrought melodious enchantment on piano, violin and flute. Music in the chilly air outside by a professional harmonious band. And banqueting came in due order. Good things of this life and exhilarating interchange of kindly sympathies. Altogether, we can think of few incidents about which so many delightful memories have seemed to cluster.

Mr. Dilworth's commemoration of this proud era in his wedded life, belongs in a measure to the public. He is a representative Pittsburgh man. His name is associated with some of the most magnificent monuments of local enterprise. In the year of his marriage he superintended the erection of the piers of the first bridge over the Monongahela River; in 1819—two years later—of the first bridge that joined our town to the shore of Allegheny. In 1834 he and Mr. Joseph Colhart commenced the Court House and Jail, completing the erection of those structures in 1840. At that date he was elected a member of the State Legislature, in which body he served with infinite credit, gaining golden opinions from those with whom rectitude of purpose and unswerving integrity are of more value than glittering pretension.

Now, in the ære and yellow leaf of life, William Dilworth and his excellent help-meet, still sure to enjoy and shed around them many years of quiet happiness, call forth from us warm congratulations for the household joys that have been theirs and the sincerest hope for every future phase of pleasant fortune that Providence can hold in store for them.

The Pennsylvania Oil Regions.

The extremely low price of oil has interfered somewhat with the development of the Pennsylvania oil regions, yet the hope of better prices in the future induces the owners of the soil to continue their exertions. The production of the Upper Cherry Run is now reported to be three hundred barrels per day. The Titusville *Journal* says: Despite the assertions of the croakers, this is not believed. Wells are generally the best posted, that the entire Pennsylvania oil region is producing 6,000 bbls per day. Jonathan Watson, of Titusville, says oil will bring $8 00 per barrel by August next.

The latest strikes reported are the following: A new well was struck on Tuesday last, on Lease No. 9, of the Benninghoff Farm, Benninghoff Run. It is producing about forty barrels of oil per day, and rapidly increasing. The working interest is owned by Coulter and Avery. A new well was struck a few days since on the Dean Refinery Lease, of the Benninghoff Farm, Pioneer Run. It is now pumping about one hundred barrels of oil per day, and the water is not yet exhausted. The working interest is controlled by H. and F. P. Bayer, of Pioneer City.

Death of a Member of Congress

We learn from the Shawneetown, Illinois, *Mercury*, of the 3d inst., that the Hon. Samuel S. Marshall, Member of Congress from the Eleventh Illinois District, died at his residence in McLeansborough, a few days since. Mr. Marshall had been suffering from a chronic disease for a number of years, and his death was not unexpected.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia was held Monday afternoon, at which Mayor McMichael presided, for the purpose of organizing a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Hon. Wm. A. Porter, in a brief address, alluded to the treatment of cattle while being transported to the East from the West, stating that cattle from Indiana were known to be on the road for three and four days without but one drink of water during that time. He also cited instances of his personal knowledge where sheep, mules and horses were similarly treated, and subjected to other abuse. Appropriate addresses were made by Hon. Jos. T. Thomas and Hon. James Pollock, after which committees were appointed to prepare an act of incorporation and to issue an address asking the co-operation of the public in the suppression of cruelty to animals.

SIDNEY SMITH once predicted that if slavery were permitted to run on without check for a few years more, it would entail—as he says it ought to entail—a bloody servile war upon the Americans, which would divide America into slave States and States disclaiming slavery. There was a certain degree of shrewdness in this prophecy. But it was very cloudy, nevertheless, if we compare it with events. A war there has been, it is true, but instead of a *servile*, it was a *magisterial* war, begun not by slaves to overthrow slavery, but by masters to perpetuate it. And instead of dividing the States as intimated by the prophet, it obliterated the old distinction between slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, and swept away the obnoxious institution altogether. However, the Reverend prophet did the best he could with the knowledge he had at the time.

SOME of our erring brethren, resident in Memphis, do not take to reconstruction so kindly as might be wished. They have formed an association and circulated a manifesto, the latter explaining the objects of the former. In it the members pledge themselves not to purchase any goods, wares or merchandise, with which they can dispense, from States north of the Susquehanna, the Ohio and the Missouri, and not to deal with persons coming South from the Northern States, unless they are known to be "true friends" to the subscribers and their cause. They pledge themselves to a great deal more nonsense besides, but this is enough to show the manner in which Union sentiment has been cultivated among them. What is to be done with such people?

CONSIDERABLE disappointment is manifested in Paris on account of the small number of arrivals from the United States. One writer says: "We were really astounded here when the telegraph informed us that the Australasian brought only eighty-one passengers, and the Guiding Star forty-five. Every body at once concluded that a cipher had been omitted from the right hand of each number. Since the report has proved to be true, we have pinned our faith on the Great Eastern, and shall swear by her until she arrives within hail." The Great Eastern took proportionately a smaller lot than any other vessel.

Taxation of National Banks.

As this subject is at present occupying the attention of our banks, in view of the approaching operation of the recent act of the Legislature, we give here sufficient of the law's bearing upon it to simplify a conclusion as to the rights and duties of all parties.

The liability to taxation by the State, is based upon the following portion of Section 41 of the National Banking Law:

"*Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of the said associations, held by any person or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority at the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State: *Provided further*, That the tax so imposed under the laws of any State, upon the shares of any of the associations authorized by this Act, shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under authority of the State where such association is located."

This section places National Bank shares, in the hands of the owner, on the same footing with money at interest; that is, subject to the usual taxation for State, county and municipal purposes.

The Legislature passed an "Act to amend the revenue laws of the Commonwealth," February 23d, 1866, the first section of which imposed a tax of one per cent. upon all bank shares, and required the Cashier to collect the same from each stockholder and pay over to the State Treasurer.

This was regarded by many of the National Banks as overstepping the rights reserved to the States under the 1st section of the National Currency Act, and was not generally complied with. On the 12th of April, 1867, a new act was passed, repealing the section of the act of 1866, that had been resisted, and providing for taxation in conformity with the National Currency Act. The following is the substance of this last State law, omitting merely the formalities to be observed by the Assessors:

AN ACT

To increase the revenue of the Commonwealth by taxation of the shares or stock of the National Banks.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That all the shares of stock, held by any person, in any bank incorporated by or in pursuance of any law of the government of the United States, are hereby declared subject to taxation in the hands of the holders of such shares, at the same rate as the shares of stock of banks incorporated by or under any law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are now taxable, in the hands of the individual holders of such shares, and no other or greater rate; that is to say, at five mills upon every dollar of the value of such shares of stock, to be ascertained, assessed and collected in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That the Auditor General and State Treasurer are hereby authorized and directed, immediately upon the passage of this act, to appoint an adequate number of suitable persons, citizens of this Commonwealth, to ascertain the value of the shares of stock aforesaid; said assessors, so appointed, shall proceed as soon as possible after their appointment, and after having taken and subscribed an oath in form prescribed by law to execute the duties imposed upon them with fidelity and impartiality, to visit all the banks incorporated by the United States, and located within the county or district for which the assessor is appointed, and obtain from the officers of said banks a full and complete list of the shareholders of each bank, with their residence, and their number and par value of shares of stock held by each person respectively, whereupon the assessor shall proceed to ascertain of the stockholders resident within the county or district for which he is appointed, the actual value of each of the shares or stock held by each, and make a complete list of the same, which list he shall deliver to the commissioners of the city or county in which said bank is located; and the amount of taxes due the Commonwealth upon such assessment, shall be collected in the manner in which taxes upon other personal property are now collectable.

SEC. 3. Directs Assessors as to lists of non-residents.

SEC. 4. Refers to appointment and termination of duties of Assessors.

SEC. 5. That should any National or State bank of this Commonwealth pay to the shareholders thereof, in lieu of one per cent. per annum, upon the par value of the capital stock held by the shareholders of said bank shall be exempt from all other taxation, for the value or said shares.

SEC. 6. That the first section of the act, entitled "An Act to amend the revenue laws of the Commonwealth," approved the 23d day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, so far as the same refers to the banks incorporated by the United States, be and the same is hereby repealed.

NOTE.—The form of oath administered to the Assessors under this law, says, i. e Assessor shall "assess all of the shares of stock held by each at their cash or market value."

The authority to require access to lists of shareholders is conferred by the 40th section of the National Currency Act, which provides, that a correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders, with the number of their shares, shall be kept by the banks, and such lists shall be subject to inspection by "the officers authorized to assess taxes under State authority."

We think we have stated all the points necessary to a decision by those interested. The liability to State and local taxation seems clear enough, and has likewise been confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court about two months since, rendered upon a case in Montgomery county, where a shareholder in a National Bank was held to be liable upon the value of his shares for all local taxes under the assessment laws of the county.

It will be observed that the State proposes, by section 5 of the Act of April 12, 1866, to receive one per cent. per annum on the par capital of any bank, in lieu of the three mill tax and all other taxes that might be imposed by local assessment upon the value of the shares.

The Gettysburg Asylum Lottery Scheme.

Attorney General Brewster has written a letter, in which he exposes an extensive lottery scheme that has been largely advertised in the newspapers of this city and elsewhere. The history of this scheme, as we learn from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is briefly as follows: An act was passed by the late Legislature, for the alleged purpose of erecting and maintaining an asylum for invalid soldiers at Gettysburg, and to insure the success of the scheme the names of a number of prominent general officers in this State were procured. The act so passed, in addition to its pretended object, was designed, it is said, to legalize an extensive lottery system in this State for an unlimited period of time, under cover of phraseology authorizing the corporation created to hold fairs and acquire property, real and personal, and to dispose of the same at such times, in such places and manner as the corporation should determine. The military corporators named in the act, and whose names were only used to give respectability to the scheme without a knowledge of the real character of the design on their part, were Major General Meade, and Generals Sickel, Pennypacker and Beaver of this State. The fifth corporator is a young man named Bergen, who appears to be an attache of some sort in the law office of General Collis, of Philadelphia. Certain persons in Philadelphia having commenced the lottery business, under this act, the attention of Attorney General

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, May 11, 1867.

THE EARLY MAY-FLOWER.

If you hunt low enough there you will find me,
Under the dried leaves, and close to the rill;
But you must seek me long and never weary
Rousing the valley and climbing the hill.

In the first misty light of the spring morning,
Then you will find me, all blushing and sweet;
In the fierce noon, when others are lying low,
Fresh are my blossoms, untouched by the heat.

When the bright hues of the summer have faded,
And the first star shines out clear in the West,
Then to the night dew I shed forth my perfume,
Guiding your steps to the spot where I rest.

After long searching you still may not find me;
Like the rare mind recondite, I shrink from display;
What would the crown be worth if in our winning
It cost us not struggles and suffering each day?

But hunting long enough, surely you'll find me,
Under the dried leaves, and close by the rill;
Patiently seek for me, and never weary
Rousing the valley and climbing the hill.

—*Boston Transcript.*

HONEYSUCKLES.

Oh! honeysuckles, dainty sweet,
My heart is filled with love of you,
With never-dying love of you!
You mind me of that afternoon
So rosy, sunny, dreamy, too,
When all the air was full o' you,
And every wind was laden with you:
We sat beneath the leafy shade
Of the arbor's thick grape-vine made,
And here and there among its green
Your graceful bunch, and graceful swung
Your blossoms, fit to deck a queen;
But bright sun-ray ventured in,
Nor lay upon the cooling floor,
Lookin' as though a band of gold
Had fallen from a heavenly arch,
And, still with life and beauty warm,
The Old Time to make it over,
He said He sought my soul o'er,
Fond words that moulded in with you!
And wove me round in bands of love
With you for part of those dear hours,
When every wind was faint with you!
And my heart grew in love with you!

Hydrophobia.

The accounts published recently of several cases of hydrophobia in various parts of the country remind us of a number of popular errors respecting this terrible disease, which it may be worth while to try to correct. In the first place the very name of the malady, so far at least as it refers to dogs, is not merely entirely inappropriate, but is the cause of a very dangerous misapprehension. The word means fear of water, and it is commonly supposed that a dread of water is the great distinguishing symptom of canine madness, and that a dog who will drink must be safe. Nothing can be further from the truth. The indefinable and terrible dread of water which characterizes the later stages of hydrophobia in man, is not noticed in the dog in one case out of fifty; on the contrary, one of the principal symptoms is a *burning and unquenchable thirst.* Why there should be such a remarkable difference between the manifestations of the disease in man and the brute, no one knows; but it is important that the difference should be borne in mind.

Another great mistake lies in attributing hydrophobia to the heat of the "dog days," and we dare say there are many people who suppose that the warm Summer months receive that popular name because it is in them that dogs run mad. But in point of fact, July and August are just the period when hydrophobia is *least common;* and whatever may be the cause of this malady, nothing is more certain than that heat is not the cause. In the burning regions of Equatorial Africa, where all the villages are over run with dogs, Mr. Du Chaillu remarks that hydrophobia is unknown even by report. It is unknown in Cyprus and Egypt; it used to be unknown in Jamaica, and in the warm climate of the Island of Madeira, where curs of every description abound, constantly bitten, diseased, insects, thirst and famine. The cruel experiment has even been tried of chaining dogs to a wall under a burning sun until they died of thirst, but they showed no symptoms of rabies. Careful records of canine madness are kept at the Veterinary schools of Alfort, Lyons and Toulouse, in France, and from these it appears that the majority of cases occur not in the hottest but in the coldest months. There are twice and three times as many in April, November and December, as in June, July and August. Probably no accurate register has ever been kept in this country, but we make no doubt that the disease is more prevalent in the wet spring months than at any other time of the year.

Bearing this in mind our readers can appreciate the folly and brutality of our dog-law, which condemns to indiscriminate slaughter every dog found running loose during the very period, when, if there is any truth in statistics, his running loose is attended with *least* danger. We dare say that very few of the animals which are killed in the streets under the supposition that they are mad, really have hydrophobia, the popular idea of what constitutes a mad dog being far from acurate. The symptoms, however, are unmistakable to an experienced eye. The dog certainly begins by looking sullen and restless. He betrays extraordinary anxiety about trivial or imaginary objects. He is subject to strange hallucinations, sometimes of a pleasant, but often of a fearful nature. His appetite is depraved; he refuses to take his usual food, and is eager for everything that is filthy and horrible. His bark fail soon; he has a sudden and violent lothing of the ear; he paws the corners of his mouths he seems insensible to pain, so much so that a mad dog has been known to seize and hold with his mouth a burning coal, and another to gnaw his tail off close to the bone. The voice changes in a very remarkable manner. There is a foaming at the mouth, but it is always less than is observed in epilepsy and nausea, and never lasts long. The stories of mad dogs covered with foam are fabulous. Dogs recovering from or attacked by a fit are sometimes seen in this state; but fits have no relation whatever to madness. Then we have the violent thirst which we have already mentioned. Unless the animal is naturally ferocious, he shows no disposition to bite until he reaches the last and most violent stage of the disease, and indeed not always then. On the contrary, the affection for his master seems to be increased, and he is incessantly attempting to lick the hands and face of the person he loves. This is a propensity which must be carefully guarded against. It is not the bite of the mad dog that is poisonous, but his saliva, which may be introduced into the system through the mucous membrane of the lips; or may in the slightest abrasion of the skin, as well as through a wound made by the animal's teeth.

In man, a dread of water is an invariable symptom. The terror increases with the attempt to swallow, and sometimes the mere sound of liquid falling in a vessel, or the sight, or even the mention of it will produce the same effect. A draught of cold air, or the sight of a mirror has also been known to produce a paroxysm. And it is quite certain that these distressing symptoms are not the result of imagination, for they have been noticed in young children and idiots who could never have heard of hydrophobia, nor, of course, have had any preconceived notions about it. At the same time there is a violent thirst. The patient is annoyed by the secretion of a thick viscid saliva, and tries to free himself from it by blowing and spitting. There is a painful stiffness in the back of the neck; the breathing is hurried; delirium or madness often, but not always, comes on, and death ensues commonly on the second or third day. There is no authenticated case of cure on record. Death alone puts an end to the suffering.

The newspapers recently have given elaborate accounts of a supposed case of hydrophobia in Hamilton county, Indiana, in which the patient, a young woman, is said to have been cured by bromide of potassium. But from the published reports it is by no means clear that the disease was hydrophobia at all. The young woman had been bitten by a mad dog about two months before. The attack began by a repugnance to water, but there were no very severe symptoms until the third day, when she suddenly began grinding her teeth, and then fell on the floor, foaming at the mouth, gnashing her jaws, and horribly convulsed. She bit furiously at every one who came near her. A second spasm came on soon afterward, during which she is described as "snapping, snarling and yelping," like a cur dog. She bit her hands terribly, and bit pieces out of the bedclothes. The paroxysms lasted five or six days, after which the disease yielded to treatment, and in ten days or a fortnight the patient was pronounced convalescent.

Now these symptoms are much more like hysteria than madness. The foaming at the mouth, the fit, the self-laceration are not characteristic of hydrophobia, but they are exactly what often happens in hysteria. That disease, moreover, is known to imitate hydrophobia sometimes so closely as to deceive the most wary physician. The barking and snarling like a cur must have been the effect of imagination after the patient or the observer had observed the case. Such a thing does not occur in madness from the bite of a dog, though it is popularly supposed that it does, the error originating probably from the spasmodic efforts which the sufferer makes to clear his throat of saliva. But it is quite conceivable that a hysteric woman, knowing that she had been bitten, might have fancied that she had the disease, and have produced unintentionally the barking, the fear of water, and the other symptoms which she supposed to be characteristic of it. Until a more accurate history of the case is made public, we shall be slow, therefore, to believe that this was hydrophobia, or consequently that any cure for that horrible affliction has yet been discovered. The only safety is in the excision or burning of the bitten part.

As death surely follows when the disease has once declared itself, it is comforting to know that even if you are bitten the chance of infection is slight. The virus may not have penetrated the wound, or your organism may not be susceptible to it. Dr. Hamilton estimates the chances of escape as high as 20 to 1; John Hunter as 21 to 1; Mr. Youatt as 4 to 1. The chance of a dog's taking the infection from another is about as one to three.—*Tribune.*

MEDICINAL QUALITIES OF PUMPKINS.—At a recent discussion in the New York Farmers' Club, a correspondent writes of the virtues of the pumpkin. I will give you a simple yet valuable cure for inflammatory rheumatism. A woman's arm was swelled to an enormous size and painfully inflamed. A poultice was made of stewed pumpkin, which was renewed every fifteen minutes, and in a short time produced a perfect cure. The fever drawn out by the poultices made them extremely offensive, as they were taken off. A man cured of a severe inflammation of the bowels by the same kind of application. I think such subjects as this proper for discussion in a farmers' club.

Dr. Snodgrass—I have no doubt pumpkins made a good poultice. Whatever holds warmth best is the most suitable.

Dr. Smith—In my travels in Syria I found pumpkin seeds almost universally eaten by the people on account of their supposed medical qualities. Not because they are diuretic, but as an antidote against anæmia,the which infest the bowels. They are sold in the streets ready to pick and nuts are here. It is a medical fact that persons have been cured of tape worm by the use of pumpkin seeds. The outer skin being removed, the meats are bruised into a mortar, and to an oily, pasty mass. It is swallowed by the patient after fasting some hours, and it takes the place of chyle in the stomach, and the tape worm lets go its hold on the membrane and becomes gorged with this substance and in some measure probably torpid. Then a large dose of castor oil is administered, and the worm are ejected before they are able to renew their hold.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement for April---A Decrease of $2,-641,974 19.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following is a statement of the public debt:

Total debt	$2,668,675,088 58
Amount in Treasury, coin	114,250,440 00
Currency	35,338,558 24
Total in Treasury	148,089,002 33

Deduct from total debt gives amount of debt less cash in Treasury. A comparison with April 1st shows the debt bearing coin interest has increased $41,821,750; debt bearing currency interest decreased $37,165,070. The matured debt unpresented for payment has decreased $595,118, and the debt bearing no interest has increased $139,816,250, making an increase of the total debt of $5,161,724. The coin has increased $8,292,966 87, and the currency decreased $8,490,365 28, leaving the amount of debt less cash in Treasury $2,641,974 19 less than on the 1st of April.

The Truth About Blue-Beard

Blue-Beard should have been one of Xantippe's contemporaries; and had he been so, they might have made a match, in which event he would have met his match. She was not a person to be marched off to the Blue Chamber, there to be quartered and to await the coming of her successor. She would have given him as hard a bout as Tom Walker's wife gave the devil. If Blue-Beard did make such summary work with his wives, he must have had the sense to choose only Statiras for the companions of his softer hours. But did he kill them, and cut them up, and place their precious limbs in a room of his own house? The tale is full of contradictions, and ought not to be lightly accepted. Is it probable—say, is it possible—that he would have been able to provide himself with so rapid a succession of wives, all selected from the first families too, had there been anything mysterious in the sudden deaths of the ladies at periods so brief after their nuptials had been celebrated? Would not the parents of any young lady whose hand he sought have felt it to be their duty to hint something about the extraordinary fatality that waited on the occupants of one-half his couch? Some of them would have gone even further, and spoken right out on the subject, and flatly have refused to entertain proposals for the hand of Fatima, or Shireen, or Zuleika, or Selima, until the chambers in which they had been fully opened to public inspection. Surely all parents are not so ready to marry their daughters as to wed them to certain and sure death. Nor can it be supposed that all young ladies are prepared to marry a man who not only has the usual skeleton in his house but a household full of skeletons. It is impossible to believe that, if Blue-Beard *did* divorce himself from his wives so truculently he would have kept their remains in the place where he lived, and to which he had to go in the habit of bringing one wife almost as often as Schenerezade's Sultan of the Indies took one. He would have refrained from preserving on the premises the evidence of extraordinary crime, and would have given the ladies' Christian burial—privately to be sure, but decently, and with due regardfor his own safety. He must have known that some one of the ladies would stumble upon the secret chamber, even if she never had heard of it—and then there would have been no such thing as keeping the matter out of the newspapers.

It would be news in the *Levant Herald* in a week, and the Turkish police would have been on his track, and he would have come to grief, to the joy of all good citizens. Nor is it possible that Blue-Beard could, during each visit, turn the keys of all his rooms to his wife at the time with the express permission to make use of them all but one; for he had been married too often not to have learned that all sense of the grace involved in the permission would be lost in the thought of the prohibition, and that the Blue Chamber was as good as opened from the instant he had maturally called it against his lady's visits. No; he would have sent the mysterious key to some mercantile friend, with the request that it might be placed in his iron safe, under one of Hobb's best locks. A more desirable man he would have scorned to place temptation so pointedly before the wife to whom he was so fondly attached, and a husband who would have avoided all mention even of the existence of the key, so that, when Mrs. Blue-Beard was reminded of its existence by its absence, she would have comprehended the delicacy of her lord's conduct, and appreciated it. They would have lived happily ever afterward, and a sad story would have been lost to the annals of romance. Without further thought on the point, think Blue-Beard's married life was a far better one than appears in the many popular accounts. He was an admirer of the sex, and he was in search of the ideal woman; and in the United States, who could be content with nothing short of perfection; and how was he to know, save through comparison, who the perfect woman was! And how could he compare ladies, or proceed inductively toward the establishment of his end without making many experiments? He was a practical philosopher, and applied the Baconian procedure, as it is generally called, to the grand matter of matrimony.—*Atlantic for May.*

A Midnight Scene in Gen. Grant's Camp.

The battle of Arbela was the eloquence of daring on the part of the young Macedonian King. That of Thermopylæ was the eloquence of patriotism on the part of Leonidas and his Helots. The battle of Austerlitz was the eloquence of bravery on the part of the young Corsican. The scene of Valley Forge was the eloquence of faith on the part of Washington. The scene after the battle of the Wilderness combined all these elements, and added the eloquence of silence.

The well-known result of that fierce conflict was adverse to the army of the United States, but General Lee had flung one wing of his army between our forces and the base of their supplies, which would require another battle to regain them. Each division and corps commander knew his sad condition of affairs. They were all summoned to a council of war, to be held at the headquarters at 1 o'clock at night. They were the saddest steps ever taken by that band of devoted hearts, as, through cold and brave soldiers, dead or dying, or wounded, were lying on the field hard by.

One after another entered, and after making a non-odious salute silently took their seats. Generals Schofield, Meadé, Burnside, Sickles, Howard, and others, I believe, were there. Not a word was spoken. A full half hour thus passed by. Their emotions were too deep for utterance. Hopes of millions hung on the decision of that council.

At length General Grant asked each one in succession if they had any advice to offer. Each one answered with a sad monosyllable, no!

The commander then wrote a few lines, and handed the slip to General Meade, and he retired. This was repeated until all had gone, and the General was left alone. One of the staff of a division commander, who was sick, was the last to retire, and he is authority for the above.

All were ignorant of each other's order. They felt assured that retreat had been directed. Any other alternative would have been believed to have been treason. Had they known that both had been given to advance, instant and universal mutiny would have been raised. That eloquent silence for which he has ever been noted, was the key to its success there.

The next morning each corps moved, and Gen. Lee, the instant he perceived it, with vehemence exclaimed: "Our enemy have a leader at last, and our cause is lost!" He called his officers the night before to let their soldiers sleep long. But now he saw the army whom he thought utterly defeated, moving round between him and the base of his supplies.

He hastened to begin retracing his course, and confessed to an artillery officer of the Confederate army that the doom of their cause was sealed.

The Chameleon.

ITS CHANGES OF COLOR AND MANNER OF TAKING FOOD.

Mr. Couch, an English naturalist, had excellent opportunities for observing the changes of color and modes of taking food in the chameleon. The one in his possession measured 10 inches in length, of which the tail was four and a half inches. Its eyes were black and lively, and the pupil deeply seated in a hole scarcely larger than would be made with a pin. The movement of each eye was independent of the opposite, and they were rarely directed at one object except when the creature was intent on seizing prey. The movements were very slow and deliberate, especially when on the ground. Its color was subject to continual change, but if a creature that rarely retains the same hue for ten minutes together can be said to possess one which may be termed its own, it was dusky brown, or almost black nearly approaching to the darkness of soot. The light was of more importance to it than the heat, and when basking in the sun, even the month was opened to receive the influence. A dingy black was its common color when thus enjoying itself. Both sides did not always adopt the same colors, for while the one towards the light was sometimes a dark brown the other side would perhaps be light yellow, with white spots. On one occasion when the stick on which it rested was touched gently, without waking it, it became instantly covered all over with minute brown spots. On another, when the color was altogether yellow, a book was held so as to cast a space on the anterior part of the body. While in a candle was held within four inches of the hindmost portion; and then presently the illuminated part changed to a light brown, while the shaded portion remained as before, and when the screen was removed the exact limit of the shade was visible. The general belief in its faculty to live without food or drink, and to subsist wholly upon air was proved to be incorrect. It required water about once in a fortnight, and was very fond of flies. It not only took all that came in its way, but would seize them as fast as children were being thrown; and it even became so familiar with the act as to take them repeatedly from the hand. It was thus easy to measure the distance to which it was able to dart its tongue in seizing its prey, which was found to be six inches—or rather more than the length of its body. The fly would adhere to the tongue by means of a tenacious mucous with which it was covered. A little sprinkling of cold weather its activity was greatly lessened, and it slept a greater portion of the time. The sunshine would always reanimate it, but artificial heat produced little effect. Its color was varied, and when at last it was found dead the general hue of its surface was dark.

Iron at the Paris Exhibition.

A correspondent writes as follows: "The exposition of iron metallurgy from America is not yet opened. I have seen in one of the Belgian alcoves a sheet of iron forty-eight feet long by five feet wide, and three-quarters of an inch thick; in a French alcove an iron beam, shaped like a double T, and all in one piece, ninety-five feet long by one foot and a half wide. There are also some iron plates for ships which are 7½ inches thick; iron bars 3 inches in diameter, which have been welded entirely cold without leaving a mark; English puddled iron that has been plaited cold with five plaits that are very regular, and a very heavy plate for the beam of a trans-Atlantic engine; it is 34 feet long, 9½ wide and weighs 8 tons.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 8, 1867.

The advance in the gold premium at a time when grave deliberations by the London Peace Congress, affecting the peace of Europe, are in progress causes an uneasiness in financial and commercial circles. So far as the interests of this country are concerned, it matters but little what turn these proceedings may take. If unfavorable to peace we would profit, and *vice versa* our great interests would become more settled, and values would gravitate to a more solid basis.

—A new bank with a full paid up capital has commenced business in our city during the past week, under the corporate name of "Western Savings Bank." It was chartered in 1866 as a bank of savings as well as of discount and deposit. Our cotemporary, the *Gazette*, gives the the following notice which we can fully endorse: "The community is interested in knowing under what circumstances, with what objects, and under whose guardianship and management its public institutions are commenced, in order that a right judgment may be formed of its claims to the confidence of the people. No similar enterprise among the many that have earned a high position among us has ever been started under better auspices than this Western Savings Bank. Thompson Bell, Esq., than whom no man in the city stands higher for rectitude and probity, or for circumspection, intelligence and far-seeing sagacity, and to whom may be ascribed the paternity of this Bank, has associated with him, by a careful distribution of the stock, a number of our most judicious and discreet citizens, known for their wealth, intelligence and prudence. The combination of an ample capital for the security of depositors, and of well known and tried integrity in the management, make up the essentials of just such a Savings Bank as will commend itself to the implicit confidence of every class of depositors, whether the merchant, manufacturer and man of business, or the laboring man and artizan, as not merely a convenient, but entirely *safe* place, where the earnings or the savings of the poor will be safely kept and constantly increasing by accumulation of interest until needed for actual use. Such institutions, where they have been established and judiciously managed, have invariably resulted in great benefit and blessings to the industrious poor. In the Western Savings Bank the depositors will have for security, in addition to the deposits, the advantage of a large paid up capital.

In order that the Institution should procure an eligible,convenient and prominent location, Mr. Bell has purchased the stone edifice on Fourth street, near Market, known as Burke's building, which is being cleaned and renovated, and will again, as formerly, be one of the most attractive buildings in the city. Vaults of great capacity and strength, and high walls in the rear are being added, so that every needful provision is made for the permanent accommodation of the large business which an institution so admirably constituted and managed as this cannot fail to secure.

For the names of officers, directors, &c., we refer to the card of the bank in our advertising columns.

—The quotations of Governments in the New York market to-day, as received by Messrs. McVay & Co., are as follows:

6s 1881	107½	7-30s, 1865, January and July	103¾
5-20s, 1862	107¼	December '64 Compounds	118
1864	106¼	August 7-30s	106¾
1865, May and November	106¾	June 7-30s	106¾
5-20s, 1865, January and July	106¾	July 7-30s	106¾
		Gold	138½

—The principal railroad stocks were in fair demand, though generally the miscellaneous list was drooping. The advance of the past two weeks has failed to draw the public into the market, the prevailing idea apparently being that the movement is in opposition to the prospective value of stocks. On every improvement in the tone of the market there is a rush to sell, which indicates a lack of confidence in any further advance in prices.

—The daily exchange of National securities and the operations of the tax and excise laws require enormous amounts of currency as compared with former years. Commercial exchanges of themselves require in the more populous parts of the country relatively less actual currency for their adjustment. But we must, whilst perceiving this, also comprehend the fact that the area of country over which our country extends is enlarging rapidly and making impossible, under any circumstances, a reduction of the currency of the country to one somewhere near the level it had before the war. It is fortunate that in any contemplation of a return to specie payments that may be made, we have the assurance that the production of the precious metals is on very nearly the same increasing ratio as will be the demand for it as a basis for the currency of the country, when that basis may be again adopted.

—New York quotations of Government Securities received by James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets:

Gold	138½	7-30s, 1865, January and July	103¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	111½	December Compounds, 1864	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107	August 7-30s	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106¼	June 7-30s	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	106	July 7-30s	106¾
U. S. 10-40s	99¾	December Compounds, 1864	118
Coupons	107¾		
August 7-30s	106		
June 7-30s	106¾		

—The statement of the averages of the Philadelphia banks for the past week shows an increase in every item except of that due to banks, in which there is a small decrease. The loans and deposits have increased over a million each, and there has also been an increase of about half a million in legal tenders and specie. The capital shows an item of $287,025. The promptness of the week has been large. The clearings show an increase of $7,171,100, and the balances of $307,657.

—The statement of the New York associated banks for the week reflects the present tendency of capital to concentrate at this center. The deposits show the large increase of $8,054,731, which is mainly attributable to the drain of currency from the interior. The legal tender notes have increased $2,667,056 and the specie $2,497,875. The loans have been swelled $3,-140,177, owing probably to the purchase of Government securities by the banks as much as the augmented demand from the stock Exchange. The circulation has decreased $29,558. The total of the present and previous statements stand thus:

	April 27.	May 4.
Loans	$257,267,381	$260,407,558
Specie	7,846,304	10,344,179
Circulation	23,691,265	23,661,707
Deposits	187,574,441	195,629,172
Legal tenders	67,927,551	70,567,607
Clearings	140,355,254	147,526,354
Balances	18,082,529	20,006,582

—The quotations of Compound Interest notes are: June, (1864), 119@119¼; July, 118¼@ 118¾; August, 118@118¼; September, 117@117¼; December, 116@116¼; May, (1865), 113@113¾; August, 112¼@112¾; September, 112@ 112½; October, 111¾@112.

—Speculators confident that cheap money alone will stimulate an advance will do well to examine the price of leading English railways, and of leading French speculative corporations before making large engagements. With protracted cheap money their roads and corporations show a decrease in price similar to that noticed in the fancies of Wall street.

ENGLISH RAILWAY SHARES.		
	April 5, 1866.	April 5, 1867.
London and Northwestern	121⅜	116
Great Western	59½	49¾
Midland	123⅜	112¼
Northeastern (Berwick)	104¾	97¾
Lancashire and Yorkshire	121¼	123
Great Northern	122	115¾

FRENCH STOCKS.		
	April 5, 1866.	April 5, 1867.
Credit Mobilier	745	745
Credit Foncier	1,000	1,000
Credit Industriel et Commercial	895	895
Comptoir d'Escompte	500	500

—The Comptoir d'Escompte 500-franc shares, which stood April 5, 1866, at 895 francs, had sunk April 5, 1867, to 745 francs; while those of the Credit Industriel et Commercial had receded from 580 francs, April 5, 1866, to 625 francs, April 5, 1867; the shares of the Societe de Depots et Comptes-Courants from 565 francs, April 5, 1866 to 550 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Credit Mobilier from 625 francs, April 5, 1866, to 500 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Credit Mobilier Espagnol from 561¼ francs, April 5, 1866, to 265 francs; April 5, 1867; those of the Imperial Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1866, to 350 francs, April 5, 1867.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, May 9, 1867. }

Business yesterday was quiet. The sales were larger than for some days past, amounting in the aggregate to 8,400 barrels of Crude. Prices however have undergone no change. The rates that were current some days since, would answer on the present occasion. We quote as follows: 6¾@6¾c for bulk, with the usual advance, barrels included. The receipts since our last were 10,407 barrels. Among the sales of Crude were the following: 1,400 barrels bulk 7c; 400 barrels do bulk 7c; 2,000 barrels do 7c; 1,000 barrels do 7c; 1,200 barrels do 7c; 2,000 barrels do 6¾c, and 500 barrels do, part in cash, 6¾c.

REFINED OIL—The sales as reported reach 7,000 barrels, in the following order and conditions: 500 barrels bonded, standard white, Philadelphia delivery, free test, 26c; 500 barrels do, do, do, standard white, July B. O., 38c; sales 500 barrels do, June B. O., 27c; 500 barrels do, July, same conditions, 28c; sales 1,000 barrels standard white, "on call" during Sep., Philadelphia, 29½c, with $1 ₰ barrel paid, as a bonus to secure the contract for the privileges of call; sales 1,000 barrels bonded, the terms were not made public.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

The *Commercial*, of Tuesday, quotes as follows:

Butter—There has been a good local demand for prime to choice grades of yellow, but white is not wanted even when fresh and sweet, and it will hard ly bring country dealers 10c. Strictly fine grades fl in 22 @30c for the better grades. There is but little demand for shipment.

Coal—The market has been rather firm. There is still a moderate amount at the river unsold, but holders are not willing to concede any in prices. The prices still are 8c for white river, and 10c for Youghiogheny, and from 12@14c for the former, and 16@18c for the latter.

Grain—The market is still inactive, and prices without variation; apples ranging at 75@80c; peaches at 150@55c. and 160@170c. for quarters and halves.

Eggs—The market has been rather dull all the week, at 15c ₰ dozen, shippers' count, for prime.

Cream—A small market, but prices are unchanged. We quote brown at 8½@9c; yellow at 9½@9¾c, and white at 10@10½c.

Oils—The demand is limited for Linseed. It is held at $1 40@1 47. Occasionally small sales are made at these figures. Lard remains dull at $1 10 for extra, and $1@1 05 for No. 1. Petroleum is dull at 40@ 45c ₰ gallon for refined in bond.

Seed—No demand for clover or timothy, and prices nominal. The season is over. Flax dull and prices lower, closing at $2 60@2 70.

Tallow—The market is steady at 10½c for prime rendered.

Whisky—But little has been done during the week. It has been held at 26c in bond, with occasional sales.

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867. }

The market continues to be generally well supplied with the articles of daily consumption, which we have classified under the head of Family Markets. Several articles of spring vegetation have made their appearance in the market, at reasonable prices. We quote the retail price for first class articles as follows:

BREAD AND CRACKERS.			
Wheat loaf, each	10	Dyspepsia Crackers ₰ lb	16
Rye " "	10	Butter " "	20
Boston Crackers, ₰ lb	16	Graham Wafer, ₰ lb	17
Wine " "	17	Milk Biscuit, " "	17
Soda " "	16	Ginger Snaps, " "	25
Oyster " "	15	Sweet Wafer, " "	25
Water " "	15	Almond Nuts, " "	40
Butter " "	17	Mixed Candy, " "	25
Sugar " "	17	Cracker Meal	15
Graham " "	16	Jumbles	25
Albreuable " "	20		
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.			
Butter, print, ₰ lb	60@	Eggs, hen, ₰ doz	16@
" Prime Roll	55@	Eggs, duck, ₰ doz	20
" Common	20@	Eggs, goose, ₰ doz	50
Fine Apple Cheese ₰ lb	25	Dutch Cheese, ₰ doz	25
Cheese, com'n Ohio	20	Cheese, Goshen	25
FISH—FRESH.			
Lake Salmon	12	Haddock	10
White Fish	10	Cod Fish	10
Salt White Fish	10	Perch, ₰ lb	10
Black Bass	10	Salmon, ₰ lb	15
Suckers, ₰ lb	8@10	Halibut, ₰ lb	20
Cat Fish, ₰ lb	10@12	Herring	10
Shad, each	100@750		
FISH—DRY, SALT, SMOKED, &C.			
Cod, dry, ₰ lb	10	Mackerel, No. 1 shore in kits	$ 1 00
" ₰ lb, smoked	15	Mackerel, No. 2 large	2 50
Halibut, smoked, ₰ lb	20	" No. 3 ₰ lb	10
Lobsters, 2 ₰ lb cans, each	25	Oysters, half gallon can	80@
Fresh Cove and Spiced Oysters, ₰ can	25	" can	50@
Fresh Cove and Spiced Oysters, ₰ can, 2 lb	40	Salmon, pickled, ₰ lb	25
		Herring, ₰ box	50
FLOUR, MEAL, &c.			
Extra Family, ₰ bbl	$15 25@16 00	Extra Family, in bags, ₰ 100 lb	7 50
Family, in bags, ₰ 100 lb	7 00	Meal, bolted	3 00
Superfine	9 00	Indian Meal, ₰ bush	1 20
Self raising, ₰ 12 lb	1 00	Oatmeal ₰ lb	10
Rye	6 00	Sago	10
Buckwheat Flour, ₰ lb	5		
FRUITS, NUTS, ETC., DRY.			
Apples ₰ lb	12½	Prunes (eating)	50
Almonds	50 to 75	Pecans	30
Cocoa Nuts, each	15 to 20	Brazil Nuts	40
Hickory Nuts	20 to 30	Filberts	40
Peaches	20 to 30	Currants	20
English Walnuts	25	Dates	40 to 50
French Walnuts	25	Figs	35 to 40
Dried cherries, ₰ lb	25	Citrons ₰ lb	50
Prunes (cooking)	25	Peaches, pared, ₰ lb	35
FRUITS, GREEN, CANNED; OILS, JELLIES, ETC.			
Apples ₰ half peck	50@60	Tomatoes, 2 ₰ lb cans	30
Lemons ₰ doz	40	Assorted Jellies in tumblers	50@60
Green corn, Wilmot's	25	Pickles, in jars, 3d	30@35
" " 2d	20	Ketchup, ₰ bottle	20@40
Strawberries, 2 ₰ lb cans	50	Worcestershire Sauce, ₰ bottle	25
Blackberries, " "	30	Sauces, " "	20,30,75&$1 00
Peaches, " "	40	Mustard, ₰ ₰ bottle	25
Sardines, ₰ box	25@50	Oranges, ₰ doz	50@75
Lobsters, ₰ lb	75	Pineapples, each	30 to 75
Peaches, 2 ₰ lb cans	40		
GROCERIES.			
Coffee, choice Rio	30	Candles, star ₰ lb	25
" ₰ lb	30	" tallow	15
Roast Rio ₰ lb	35	Lard ₰ lb	15@ 18
"	40	Lard, refined ₰ lb	20
Mocha	60	" S. Carolina	12½
Sugar, brown ₰ lb	15	Soap, Castile ₰ lb	25
" light	15@16	Soap, rosin ₰ lb	6@ 10
Syrup, N. Orleans and powdered	18	Soap, family ₰ lb	12@ 15
Molasses, Porto Rico ₰ gal	80@1 00	Starch, Indian	20
" Cuba	80@1 00	Starch, American	15
" Trinidad	80@1 00	Tapioca ₰ lb	15
Tea, Oolong, ₰ lb	1 00@1 50	Vermicelli, ₰ lb	25
" Young Hyson	1 00@1 50	Lovering's	1 30
" Imperial	2 50	Pearl "	1 00
Chocolate ₰ lb	60@	Common "	1 00
Soda ₰ lb	20	Maple Sugar, in cakes, ₰ lb	20
		Maple Sugar, granulated, new	20
		Honey, ₰ lb	25
		Honey, ₰ doz	2 00
MEATS—SALT, SMOKED, ETC.			
Shrimp, ex cut ₰ lb	20@25	Leg of Mutton, ₰ lb	15
Rib Roast, do ₰ lb	20@25	Fore Quarter, ₰ lb	10@12½
Round " "	20	Hind " "	20
Chuck Rib, ₰ lb	12@15	do do	20
Rose Rib, ₰ lb	15	Veal Cutlets, ₰ lb	25
Plate and Navel, ₰ lb	12	Stewing Veal, ₰ lb	12@15
Liver ₰ lb	8@10	Kidneys, each	10@12½
Hearts, each	25	Tripe, each	25@50
Pork, ₰ lb	15	Sweet bread ₰ pair	25@50
Mutton Chops	18@20	Hasslets (chop) each	5
Suet, ₰ lb	12@15	Calves heads, each	12@15
Liver Pudding	10		
MEATS—SALT, SMOKED, ETC.			
Dried Beef ₰ lb	25	Bacon, ham, ₰ lb	18
Breakfast bacon	18	Tongues, smok	25
Hams	17 to 18	" cal, each	75 to 1 00
Green Hams	20	Sausages, ₰ lb	20
Shoulders	12½ to 15	Pigs feet, pair	25 to 35
Sides	15	Pig's head	25 to 35
Corned Beef	10 to 15	Sliced Ham, ₰ lb	25
		Tongue	25
SUNDRIES.			
Brooms, each	25 to 50	Lard, ₰ bush	11 to 12½
Pickles, ₰ doz	15@20	Apple butter, ₰ gal	30 to 35
Fishing Rods, each	25	Kitchen Ginger, ₰ lb	25
Paper, ₰ quire	30 to 60	Mustard, ₰ lb	30
Matches, Extract, ₰ bottle	30 to 40	Preserved Salmon, ₰ can	2 25
Concentrated Lye, ₰ box	25	Liquid Rennet, ₰ bottle	35
Bobbitt's Washing Powder, ₰ lb	15	Bed cords (Manilla)	20
Milk, ₰ gallon	12	Bed Cords (Hemp)	50
Window Blinds, each	30 to 125	Wheaten Grits, ₰ lb	25
Tubs, each	30 to 175	Indian "	15
Coal oil, ₰ gallon	60	Saur Kraut, ₰ gal	40
Mince meat, No. 1 ₰ lb	25	Saur Kraut, ₰ qr	10
Vinegar, ₰ gallon	50	Cloth pins, 6 doz	25
VEGETABLES.			
Hops, radish, ₰ bunch	5	Potatoes, ₰ bush	75@80
Onions, ₰ qr peck	20 to 25	" peck	15@20
Parsnips, ₰ bunch	5	Cabbage, ₰ head	5 to 15
Carrots, ₰ bunch	5	Squash, ₰ lb	5
Sweet potatoes ₰ qr	25	Shives, ₰ bunch	5
Turnips, ₰ bbl	40 to 50

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1867.

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EIGHT HOURS' WORK AND TEN HOURS' PAY.

The attempt to compel employers to pay ten hour wages for eight hour labor, has, in Chicago, led to riot and violence. Such a result, it must be confessed, is perfectly natural, and entirely consistent with the injustice and utter unreasonableness of the demand practically embodied in legislation. It may be said this is not a correct statement of the case—that the law simply declares eight hours to be a legal day's work, while the question of wages is not touched by it. The fact is, in Illinois, and wherever else similar legislation has been had or attempted, it has been through agitation that did not disguise the object to be less work without a reduction of wages. So the agitators understood it—so the unwise men and paltry demagogues, who so generally compose our State Legislatures, understand it; and it is precisely because of the obstacles encountered in realizing this result that trouble has arisen in Chicago.

Men who, after having combined to procure the passage of a law declaring eight hours to be a legal day's labor, use the power of their combination to compel employers to pay the same as they paid for ten hours' work, can scarcely claim to act honestly. And, as if the dishonesty of the thing was not enough, the power of the combination is interposed to prevent men entering into a contract to work ten hours for ten hours' wages, or making any contract, accepting any rate of wages, or doing anything contrary to arbitrary rules conceived and established in the spirit of antagonism towards capital.

In Chicago this sort of thing has progressed to the legitimate result of violence; and we may reasonably expect almost anything else, according to the degree of hardihood to which the spirit of injustice and dishonesty which underlies the eight hour idea as it is put in practice—or attempted to be—in Chicago and some other quarters, is carried. It would be equally dishonest were tradesmen to combine to deliver but four-fifths of a barrel of flour after having received pay for a full barrel. It is the sublimest specimen of the stand and deliver policy that has ever intrenched itself, partially, at least, behind a legal enactment. The legal declaration that eight hours shall be a day's labor is one thing, and not especially objectionable. But the systematic attempt, through tyrannous combinations, and even violence and terrorism, to compel the public to pay the same for eight hours it has hitherto paid for a day's work of ten hours, and the further assumption to control men so that no man can make a private bargain to receive pay for as many hours as he works, is quite another thing, and objectionable to the very last degree. That an outrage so great will work out its own cure, and that too speedily, is very certain. It will be a losing game for those who attempt the outrage. It has been so in Chicago, and it will be so everywhere.

THE NEW DAY'S WORK.

The eight-hour law went into operation day before yesterday in Illinois. Whether the plows and the corn-planters on the prairies stood still at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the farmers, with their hired hands, spent the balance of the day in pitching quoits or reading the county papers, we have no telegram from the rural districts to inform us. But we learn that in Chicago, the largest and most thriving town in the State, the auspicious era was inaugurated with no work at all, but a grand celebration in stead, with processions, music, flags, banners, and hilarious shoutings.

How the law will work, or rather, how the work will go on under the law, we shall wait with some curiosity to see. Illinois will out-paradise Utopia, if it shall succeed in abrogating the old truism, that it takes two to make a bargain. This is evidently contemplated by some as the result of the legislation on this subject. But the matter presents a somewhat different aspect from the standpoint of the employers, who, we learn, did not participate in the festivities of the occasion. They have the impression that the surrender of twenty per centum of their profits is rather a heavy deduction to be hazarded at once, and might in a large proportion of cases throw losses instead of gains into their accounts. To guard against this very probable contingency, as it seems to them, we notice, that while the party of the first part are shouting their legislative triumph in processions, the party of the second part are quietly resolving to pay but eight-tenths of the usual wages for eight-tenths of the usual day's labor.

Adhering to this resolution will, of course, render the law nugatory without at all violating it. It will still afford to those who have desired it all that legislation can properly afford, without exacting what it has no right to exact. And so, according to the light and knowledge we have of the case, it will turn out, probably, that the life and power of what is called the eight-hour arrangement are taken out of it by the passage of the law; in as much as that is the terminus and stopping place of what is appropriately styled the *wind-work* of the business—the law being at once the monument and the tomb of the talkers—while honest labor and fair wages will be adjusted by the old rules of right.

WHAT SHALL BE OUR RAILROAD POLICY?

The time has come when we should look around and see what can be done during the Summer to prepare for choosing the next Legislature. During last Winter Pittsburgh gained something. She has secured a road by the Pine Creek route to the West. Perhaps by indirect legislation she has gained something to the southeast in lieu of the Connellsville and the northeast in the direction of New York. Time, which tries all things, will develop the rumors that have reached us on both these points.

But Pittsburgh is only asking her rights in railroad legislation. We should demand these openly, directly—not by stealth or indirection. Last year both the candidates for Governor pledged themselves to a Free Railroad policy, and Gov. Geary recognized his pledge in his veto message and various other ways. But in 1867 we cannot ask the candidates for Supreme Judge to give pledges to the people on this subject. Therefore our policy should be to secure pledges from both the Democratic and Union State Conventions. The Democratic Convention meets first, and we hope the Western delegates will see to it that such a pledge is given.

We would call upon the Union County Conventions in Western Pennsylvania to see to it that the delegates have instructions on this subject. We hope to see our Allegheny delegation composed of faithful friends of Judge Williams, and equally firm friends of a liberal Free Railroad policy.

General Geary lost no votes, but gained many last fall, by his pledges, and the Union party of 1867 will lose none, but will be the gainer, by this open and manly policy now. We hope the County Convention will give us delegates up to the demands of the hour on this point.

We invite the Democratic State Convention to face the music. If it does, of course ours will follow suit; if it should fail, then we shall still more strongly invoke positive action by the Union State Convention. In this way alone can the cause of the mass of the people be promoted.

It is gratifying to see the finances and business recovering so promptly from the momentary disorder into which they were thrown by a European rumor, which after all turned out to be a false one. Had it been true, it need not have created the alarm, nor have produced the effects, that it did, on the funds, the price of gold or general business. And we take the occasion to reiterate a sentiment we have often expressed, that there is no need to be so sensitive to European affairs in our business arrangements, or, if there is present need for it, the first thing should be done is, to put our business affairs into a more independent condition, so that they will not draw their breath of life at the mercy of European politics and European potentates. We should not owe so much abroad or have so much owing to us, that our business circles will be liable to a pause, by any vagrant telegram that may get on to the Atlantic cable, announcing quarrels between European Sovereigns.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION—THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE.

The press of the State is becoming awake to the importance of a thorough reform in legislation—more especially in the character of our legislative bodies; and in plain terms it is urging upon the people their duty in their future political action. Nor is the responsibility of the incorruptible members of our legislative bodies suffered to escape notice. To this branch of the subject we have already drawn attention; and we are glad to find in the Philadelphia *Telegraph* similar views set forth. From that paper we make the following quotation:

"The good men are too easy, too quiet, too well satisfied with simply voting as they believe to be right, and do not take such steps as they ought to take to ferret out and punish the rascalities of the bribed and perjured scoundrels who bring the whole body into disrepute. Neither the press nor the people can stop to draw nice distinctions. We see bad measures pass our legislative bodies; the air is full of rumors of corruption; even good measures and wise laws are said to be obtained, in many instances, only by *feeing* rapacious 'rings;' and under such circumstances the people conclude, and we think pretty correctly, that the Legislature, as a body, is controlled by corrupt influences. If good men would relieve themselves from this indiscriminate odium, they must do something to show where they stand; they must make their influence felt on the side of purity of legislation; they must declare war upon the public thieves and plunderers who disgrace the name and office of legislator. He who stands quietly by and sees public morality outraged, becomes an accomplice in the crime."

The report made to the meeting of stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, and the debates thereon, give the public some idea of the magnitude of that corporation. The suspicion which exists concerning the exercise of the power lodged in the hands of the managers, would be natural, even did not its exercise tend directly to create it. That this power should be exerted to repress enterprise and prevent the construction of other roads which would contribute in an important manner to develope and enrich the State, cannot be viewed in any other light by the great body of the stockholders, or the public, than as a misguided policy—injurious alike to their own and the public interest. A corporation so powerful and so capable to command business, surely need fear no competition likely to arise from the construction of any road that would result from a Free Railroad Law. It is one of the strange things in this connection that gentlemen possessing the shrewdness the Central managers are universally credited with, should not perceive what must be the consequences, in the end, of the continued interposition of their power to defeat this measure of the people. Whether the corporation or the people are strongest, is a question, it would seem, that they cannot expect to push to the extreme issue with advantage to the corporation they represent. So far as we know, every Pennsylvanian feels a just pride in this great institution, and, if necessary, would as promptly defend its interests as he now demands that it shall no further encroach on the interests of the people. It is true that we perceive nothing of the kind in the proceedings of the meeting referred to, but we can scarcely question that this view of the subject must have occurred to the minds of not a few of those who were in attendance. And we cannot help hoping that the future policy of the management, although nothing is said about it in the proceedings, will evince a thorough reform in reference to the Free Law; so that the People's Legislature, which is to be chosen next fall, will be spared the necessity, while it provides security for the future, of responding to a popular call for legislation that might be deemed aggressive.

There is a good deal in having a warm side toward a thing, to make us magnify its good qualities and overlook its bad ones; and there is a good deal in a thing's being *ours*, to give us a warm side toward it. How differently the tip end of the continent, pointing to Asia, appears since it became a part of the United States. The dreary snow plains have a sort of sunny glow shed over them, the Esquimaux are advanced a degree in the scale of humanity and of social life, and the walruses and seals have a domestic look. We are pleased with our Arctic accession. It is pleasant, too, to learn that the Russians are pleased with the bargain too, in as much as the country was worth nothing, they say, to them, and that they could not have retained it, if it had been ever so valuable, in case of a war with France or England. We believe that Yankee enterprise will find it to be, or, in default of that, make it to be worth all we gave for it.

Mr. Davis's incarceration, if such it can be called, has probably been a merciful arrangement for him. He has had a degree of seclusion which must have been more agreeable than the gaze of the public eye, that would have painfully reminded him of his fallen condition. He has been saved also the sight of the ruins, caused by his unhallowed ambition, until some little effort of industry and the rains and sunshine of those seasons shall have done something towards veiling them. He has been out of the reach of the bitter reproaches which a wronged people would have heaped upon him. His power of mischief has probably exhausted itself in the past. It makes little difference now, whether J. Davis stay in Fortress Monroe or go abroad among the conspirators and dupes of the secession. We would be almost willing to hand him over to Andrew Johnson, to be disposed of according to his humor.

While we in the West are looking for the outbreak of *Cholera*, toward the Atlantic coast, and are almost surprised that it does not appear in New York, along with some of those ships that bring thither a thousand squalid immigrants each, which way is New York looking for the advent of the Cholera? With clean hands and face, she looks for Cholera, if it come at all, to make its appearence in the large towns of the Mississippi Valley—among which Pittsburgh holds, geographically, and perhaps in other respects, the uppermost rank. While it would occasion more grief than surprise, if Pittsburgh should be the starting place of the Cholera, we cannot but be delighted to hear of the cleanliness of New York, since, according to the apothegm of a noted divine, cleanliness stands next neighbor to virtue. And if virtue is really going to re-visit the great metropolis, we respectfully bespeak her early attention to the purgation of its politics.

Mr. Seward, it is reported from Auburn, seriously entertains the purpose to retire from political life. He has done a good deal of service since he entered it, and he has had a good degree of success. But the mutations, for which political life is proverbial, have not, of late, been auspicious to his life-long aspirations. Not as far on in the race as he once was, or as others are, he is wise, we think, in voluntarily and quietly retiring from the course. The times require, for active, executive functions, men with less weight of years upon them. Mr. Seward's record of public life, should it close with his present office, is an uncommonly fair one. Only one or two items would we wish different. He will have no reason to impugn the gratitude of Republics. Parties are less reliable. He has meant well, undoubtedly, to both.

A big drum-corps is in the field, and if all assembled at one muster, would, no doubt, make noise enough to justify the figurative appropriation to them of the name they bear. We refer to the modern, we might almost say recent, class of *attaches* to manufacturing, mercantile and other kinds of business. It is said that Chicago has no less than 2,000 of these active, energetic, shrewd men, traversing all sections of the country, making sales, looking for customers, collecting debts, &c. New York is said to have 6,000 employed in the same way, and Boston 3,000, while other cities swell up the aggregate to 20,000. Pittsburgh is presumed to be included among the aggregate—in the steerage—as it is not named. She will loom up after consolidation.

Jefferson Davis, it is said, is about to ask Andrew Johnson for a pardon—and, no doubt, Andrew will grant what Jefferson so much desires; to ask it, however, must cost no inconsiderable struggle in his own mind. The thing is decidedly suggestive; and the picture of the haughty Jefferson Davis humbly beseeching Andrew Johnson, the Plebeian, whom all his life he has affected to despise, for a pardon, will readily occur, even to the least imaginative mind. But if the Plebeian should say no, for once, we fancy Mr. Johnson would have the congratulations of all capable of interpreting the sometimes mysterious philosophy of time's whirligig. But he won't do so—and Davis will go free.

The Abolition of Slavery by the Emperor of Brazil will constitute an item in permanent history. The act is not unexpected, the policy of the country having for some time favored the expectation, sooner or later, of such a result. The proceeding will dash the hopes of such of "our South ern brethren" as have sought an asylum in Brazil for holding slaves. There would seem to be no country left where they can enjoy "the patriarchal institution" but Africa itself. Far in the interior it is probable it will be undisturbed for some time yet, and thither, now that Brazil is free, they will, probably, take up their line of march.

The insurrectionary excitement which has been, for some time past, seething and bubbling beneath the surface of political affairs in Spain, has at last boiled over in a popular outbreak in the province of Catalonia. We have only the bare announcement by the cable, and cannot tell how serious the movement may be or become; but we should not be at all surprised to hear that it was the commencement of a grand revolutionary uprising which will result in an entire change of government and the flight of the last reigning Bourbon to that refuge for fugitive sovereigns, England, whither it is said her jewels and a large amount of money have preceded her.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* has an editorial article, written by Mr Weed, which pays a high and merited tribute to the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. We quote the following paragraph, referring to an important passage in our history:

"The Secretary of War has held his portfolio for four years with usefulness to the country, credit to two Administrations, and honor to himself. That the infernal assassin of Abraham Lincoln should fall a victim did not, on the 4th of March, 1865, arrest the inauguration and usurp the power of Government, largely, to the courage and patriotism of Edwin M. Stanton, who, as a loyal member of Buchanan's Cabinet, assisted by General Dix, thwarted the treasonable designs of those who intended to get possession of the Capitol and the archives by a *coup d'etat*."

At present the Legislature of Massachusetts is composed of about six hundred members. As a measure of reform it is proposed to reduce the number to one hundred and sixty. In New York the popular branch has one hundred and twenty-eight and the Senate thirty-three members. As a measure of reform there it is proposed to double the number at least. And in Pennsylvania the same suggestion—for the same reason—has been urged. The larger the number the more difficult will it be to buy the requisite number of votes. Do they buy and sell in Massachusetts?

It is one of the curious things about the European complication that Austria, in case of war with France, will side with Prussia. Fear of the Czar is said to be one of the reasons. Be this as it may, we are apt to suppose that the shrewdness of Bismark is at the bottom of it. Whatever is, has in some way been brought about; and we can readily believe that the large headed Count has had a hand in so managing matters as to cause Austria to reach the conclusion she is reported to have reached.

The President hesitates at the last moment to set out on his Southern circle swinging tour. He is earnestly advised by his more prudent friends not to go. The tour to the tomb of Douglas is too recent to admit of their being reconciled to the idea of another—even to the tomb of his father. Mr. Seward is represented to be anxious for the jaunt; and all through the South the rebel element says—come.

The whereabouts and whatabouts of Maximilian remain in doubt. That he stole out from Queretaro at the moment of the crash, is very likely. Of course he can now have but one purpose, that of escaping from the country, where he has run through all the grades of success and failure. It is not improbable he will next be heard of in Havana or some other equally safe place, *en route* for the place he came from.

The news from New Orleans is that Gen. Sheridan, acting on the order of General Grant, to go ahead and do his duty according to his own judgment, is working out results in the most direct and speedy manner. His last order sets aside all existing commissioners for the improvement of navigation and protection of property, and thus ends a state of things which promised to show how not to do it.

The late frosty nights do not appear to have done very serious injury to the fruit crop. On the contrary, from all quarters the report is, the prospect was never better.

Four thousand bushels of California wheat was purchased in Philadelphia, during the past week, says the *Commercial List*, at $3 40 per bushel, for shipment to Pittsburgh.

In Chicago and other places where the eight hour agitation has been successful, the consequent reduction of wages is causing a great deal of dissatisfaction among the mechanics whom it affects. The ship carpenters, for instance, do not relish the diminution of their earnings from four dollars to three and a quarter a day. They seem to have imagined that they would be paid the same for eight as for ten hours' work, and that they were gaining a great advantage at the expense of the employers. Their expectations have not been realized. Manufacturing and railroad companies have given notice that henceforth they will hire laborers by the hour at the same rates as heretofore, and this counter check effectually neutralizes the object sought to be gained by the original movement.

Philadelphia is a large city and a considerable amount of business is transacted there, but we never yet saw in it the hurry and bustle and crowding which would justify the idea that its streets were insufficient for the traffic that passes through them. Every once in a while, however, that impression prevails in many of its own press and people, and all manner of schemes are advanced for ameliorating the imaginary inconvenience. The latest suggestion is a network of under-ground railways, and the fact of large profits being realized by those in operation in London is used as an argument for trying the experiment. But Philadelphia is not London, nor even New York, and it will get along very well, for years to come, upon the surface, without any need whatever of subterranean relief.

In New York a more cheerful feeling prevails in business circles generally, and more pleasant anticipations and expectations are indulged in both for the balance of the Spring and Fall trade. In fact, should no unexpected and unforeseen unfavorable circumstances be developed, it is believed that the Fall trade will be good, and that it will bring the average for the year up to a very respectable figure, though not perhaps to that which has ruled for the last two or three years.

The highest return of income made in Chicago is by Cyrus H. McCormick, of reaping machine celebrity, who pays tax on $169,760. Next to him comes Peter Schuttler whose return is $111,625. These are the only two incomes in the city that exceed one hundred thousand dollars. Potter Palmer, who two years ago headed the Chicago list with $333,000, has gone to live in New York.

Political Excitement in Baltimore.

Baltimore is becoming excited again over the political situation. The Republicans united the co-operation of the colored people; and at the recent ward meetings on an average five white and three colored delegates were chosen to the Union State Convention. The object of the Convention is to take into consideration the political condition of the State. It will, no doubt, arrange and shape a programme looking to immediate organization, on a basis negro suffrage, and the calling of another Convention at an early day to form a State constitution, as an offset to the constitution which will be presented by the Democratic Convention which assembles next week.

It is now rumored that Governor Swann intends getting the militia of the State speedily organized and under his control, and will, when the Radical negro suffrage convention meets, have all its members arrested, imprisoned or held to security as disturbers of the public peace, revlutionists, &c.

If this be done it is alleged the Republicans will offer opposition, and a collision between the two parties must ensue, to quell which the aid of the general government or Congress will be appealed to and the State put under martial law and military rule. Gov. Swann and other reigning officials deposed, and finally an opportunity afforded to establish a republican form of government and enfranchise the negros. There are about 7,000 negro voters in Baltimore, and 35,000, if allowed to vote, in the State. This, with the white Republicans, will be a large majority of all voters, both in the cities and counties. Such is the ground work of the Republican Union party and on which its hopes of future success are based.

There seems an unyielding determination with them to go ahead at every hazard, and in view thereof, and other circumstance, trouble appears not distant, with the certainty that the colored man will be eventually privileged to vote.

The Philadelphia and Southern steamship line is not a prosperous concern, although the promise was made it would be. The report of the managers just made gives a loss for the year of $21,504 05, saying nothing of the depreciation of property, which, no doubt, is many times more. An attempt is made to account for this in various ways; but it amounts simply to this—there has not been business enough. One would suppose that Philadelphia would begin to suspect the reason why her foreign ventures generally fail. No city ever yet had an ocean that had not an inland commerce; and an inland commerce is the result only of extensive internal improvements. To them Philadelphia, if not she does not positively ignore them, is comparatively indifferent. Through the action of her Coal Exchange—one of her most powerful bodies—an important railroad to that city was prevented last winter. She is content with a single road reaching to the great West—and that one looks to New York as its real terminus. The influence of Philadelphia is cast for a policy which makes her but a way station, and this she will be, and her steamship enterprises will continue to be failures, so long as she clings to that policy. A Free Railway Law would give new life and open a new future to Philadelphia—but her representatives in a body were against and killed the law last winter—a fact that goes well with the announcement of the failure of the Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Line.

The right of self-government is the most cherished of political ideas in this country, but the faculty of self-government many well be questioned in the case of certain races. At the present moment, for example, several of the South American republics are in a chronic state of revolutionary anarchy, and there is a regular free fight between three or four factions going on in Hayti. Our colored neighbors have no government at all. Geffrard has absconded and Salnave, by whose insurrection he was compelled to leave, is now, in his turn, met by a counter movement under the lead of a so-called "General" Victorine. Meanwhile a French fleet, under some financial pretext, is threatening the coast and may probably seek to re-establish the dominion against which the people of the island successfully revolted sixty years ago.

In opposition to the Chicago *Tribune* and *Times*, the *Republican* champions the Eight Hour movement and the cause of Trades' Unions. The two former journals, alarmed at the riotous demonstration of the workingmen the other day, suggested the calling out of the military and the wisdom of commencing operations on the crowd with loaded cartridges. On the other hand, the *Republican* seeks to show that the employers as well as the employed would be benefitted by the adoption of the principle which has been made the subject of agitation. It argues that for eight men engaged, under the old system, to labor ten hours a day, ten men, under the new, would be engaged for eight hours, and that more energy and heartiness would be thrown into the accomplishment of any given task.

The con the direct personal warfare between "H. G." and "T. W.," with which the readers of their respective journals have been for some time entertained, has ended, the late combatants cannot refrain from occasional side-hits at each other. Thus, the former says of the latter, in last Friday's issue, that he "is a member of the Manhattan Club" and "did his very worst to elect Hoffman over Fenton for Governor last Fall." The Manhattan Club is the political organization of the New York aristocratic Democrats, and Hoffman was the nominee of Tammany Hall. How does this action of Mr. Weed tally with the statement that Governor Fenton is the "mutual friend" of himself and Mr. Greeley?

A great deal of unfounded consequence is being attached to Queen Victoria's letter to the King of Prussia, recommending that the Luxemburg trouble should be settled in a Conference of the Great Powers. She would scarcely have written it unless both the advice, or certainly with the approval of her ministers, and gratulation over its eventual result is at present premature. The Conference, when it comes together, has no settled policy on which to act. It appears to be a sort of hap-hazard gathering in which some pacific conclusion may chance to be arrived at, but which is still more likely to further complicate matters and change a quarrel between France and Prussia into a general European war.

A letter written by Maximilian has been intercepted, in which General Mejia is charged with having feigned sickness to evade the responsibility of the campaign. General Miramon is charged with recklessness and incompetency in giving battle before he was prepared for it, and without any prospect of winning it. General Marquez is charged with cruelty, plunder and the utter disregard of the laws of civilized war. The letter also charges these Generals with having deceived him (the Emperor) in regard to the resources and prospects of the Empire, and that it was futile to attempt to hold out any longer.

The notorious Dr. Blackburn, who is said to have endeavored to introduce yellow fever into several cities on the Atlantic coast during the war, for the importation of infested clothing, qualified his recent application to Attorney General Stanbery for trial on such charges as might be brought against him, by the condition that it should take place in Kentucky. He probably imagined the case would be decided before a jury of such distinguished conservatives as the Rev. Mr. Nasby portrays in his accounts of the meetings that take place at "Bascom's tavern, Confederit Cross Roads."

The warm temperature of the Pacific coast, compared with the same parallel on the Atlantic side, is explained by the fact, there is a gulf stream flowing from the coast of India and China towards Behring's Straits. It flows from the Straits of Malacca, and being joined by others from the Java and China seas, passes out into the Pacific like another gulf stream, between the Phillipines and the shores of Asia, whence it attempts the great circle route for the Aleutian Islands, tempering climates and flowing towards the northwest coast of America.

It might be thought that the lamentable failure of the Fenian movement would have induced its leaders to let it pass for the present into oblivion, but some of them, at least, are still making spasmodic efforts to keep the excitement from eventually dying out. A fresh fillip to Celtic enthusiasm was given on Saturday, by the issue of the first number of a new paper, call "*The Irish Republic.*" Its name indicates the plan and policy it has been established to advocate.

Somebody in Europe has invented a process of manufacturing iron of which we know nothing in Pittsburgh, or the correspondent of a New York paper has invented a paragraph which is very hard to credit. He says there is at the Exposition a piece as long and as thick as a carriage pole, tied in a knot like a ribbon, without the slightest crack or flaw, and that railroad bars are likewise bent double without breaking, and all when the metal is quite cold.

An enthusiastic local writer for the New York *Tribune*, in describing the *Bal de l'Opera*, wildly exclaims, "Lovely Thais sits beside us. Let's take the goods the gods provide us." Is this reporter a married man, and did he, with pen in hand, distinctly recollect who Thais was?

Mr. Peabody" is to be paid the rare compliment of having a statue erected to his honor in London during his life time. It is to be placed in the open space in the rear of the Merchants' Exchange, and the subscription list is headed by the Prince of Wales.

President Johnson has granted a pardon to Solomon Kohnstamm, of New York, who was serving out a sentence of ten years in Sing Sing prison for having perpetrated a series of colossal and outrageous frauds upon the Treasury of the United States. It is stated that one of the most influential agents in procuring Kohnstamm's release was his sister, a Mrs. Berger, who came from Germany for the purpose. There is something very singular about this. Ever since the conviction of Kohnstamm no effort has been left untried and no money spared to secure his pardon. President Lincoln would listen to no application on the subject, however, and, for a long time, his successor must have turned a deaf ear to the petitions of the convict's friends; when suddenly this Mrs. Berger, all the way from Germany, appears upon the scene. What could have been the secret of the magical power she seems to have exercised? Where was Mrs. Cobb, or that almost equally famous Queen of the Lobby from St. Louis? How came it that they should thus be supplanted on their own ground by this unknown Teutonic stranger? Her success in this her first adventure should have induced her to remain. She would have found a residence near the Potomac far more profitable than a home on the Rhine or the banks of the blue Moselle. Seriously though, the public have a right to know what influences were at work in this matter. Solomon Kohnstamm's case was one of the most aggravated and indefensible of all the long list of frauds that unscrupulous speculators and contractors practiced on the Government in the country's extremity. His guilt was clearly established, and the punishment, in proportion to his offense, was very light. An explanation of the mystery of his pardon would be very much in order.

The extent to which the land is monopolized by a few of the great families in England and Scotland, is forcibly illustrated by the following facts: Mr. Emerson rode on the highway twenty-three miles on the estate of the Duke of Cleveland. The Marquis af Breadalbane rides out of his house 100 miles in a straight line to the sea on his own property. The Duke of Sutherland owns the county of Sutherland, stretching across Scotland from sea to sea. Beside his other estates, the Duke of Devonshire owns 96,000 acres in the county of Derby, and the Duke of Richmond 40,000 at Goodwood, and 300,000 at Gordon Castle. Even the park of the Duke of Norfolk, in Sussex, is fifteen miles in circuit. The Earl of Lonsdale's possessions virtually give him a fee simple of eight seats in the House of Commons; for no one among his tenants would dare oppose his nominees. And, all the while, these immense domains are growing larger and more valuable. The Duke of Bedford's London property, which used to be chiefly fields and farms and common lands, now occupies a mile square in one of the most densely populated parts of the metropolis. The Marquis of Westminster built a few years ago splendid streets and squares on a lot of waste ground, transforming a wilderness of marsh into what is called Belgravia—the most fashionable quarter of the West End—and himself into the richest man in Europe. In Ireland monopoly is carried to the same extreme, and is productive of far greater evils. The late Lord Palmerston was reported to hold twenty Irish estates, and where the Fenians were lately in force in the county of Tipperary, the country is mostly the property of England's present Premier, the Earl of Derby.

The Louisville *Courier* is publishing a series of papers, called "Notes of an European Tour, from a Kentucky Girl Abroad." They are very amusing and very, very silly. The philosophical young female who writes them, touches on subjects that carry her beyond her depth entirely. She sees a procession of Trades' Unions, and incontinently falls into a train of contemptuous remarks upon the working classes, which has the true ring of Southern pinchbeck about it. What specially excites her animosity against them is the fact that—to use her own words—"they regard themselves as identified with the United States triumph." This, and the additional fact that they "cry out for the Godless American system of education," are, in her eyes, sins of such unpardonable magnitude as to place those guilty of them beyond the pale of even Christian charity. She cannot bear that these hard-handed mechanics and laborers, should come betwixt the wind and her s-nobility; but, in her next paragraph, she goes into extacies over a glimpse she got of a troop of the Queen's Life Guard.

In this country—where lovely woman is, so to speak, ensconced in a shrine, whereunto the incense of masculine adoration continually ascends—the idea of their ever having occasion to exercise their muscles could not, by any possibility, be generated or entertained. In England, however, where the statute permitting a husband to chastise his wife with a stick not exceeding the thickness of his middle finger is still unrepealed, it may be as well for the gentler sex should have their biceps developed sufficiently for purposes of self-defense. We are, therefore, not surprised to learn that the ladies of Warwick—home of Guy and Richard Neville, famous knights and king makers of their time—have organized a Boating Club, connection with which will solidify and strengthen the fibre which will mostly be called into action in the settlement of conjugal hostilities. Husbands with flaccid thews and sinews taking partners from that neighborhood will no doubt bear the fact in mind.

Acknowledging the Logic of Events—Robert W. Hughes, of Abingdon, Va., one of the most polished writers of the South, once a prominent secessionist, and editor of the Richmond *Examiner* during the war, declares himself on the present political position in these words:

"I avow a radical change of opinion on many leading points of politics. More especially am I wearied of the practice which the South has pursued since the close of the great and eventful controversy, of sacrificing attainable good, attainable right, attainable justice, for a good, a right, a justice for the most part abstract, intangible and of doubtful value."

They have a genuine American institution connected with the Paris Exposition, namely: a bar room. Writers do not as yet mention whether Monongahela (mived with a little—just a little—Allegheny,) is relished there as much as it is here, or whether potations of any particular sort are having a run. But, it is said the proprietors are "making a good thing" out of it. The French are great at detecting ingenious things—for which reason, unless better liquors are dealt out than are dispensed to the ruin of untold thousands in our own country, we may assume, for a certainty, the institution will exist only for a limited period.

Chicago is to have no opera. Mr. Maretzek, of New York, after a great flourish of trumpets, has cancelled his arrangement and decided not to give a season in Chicago. The reason assigned is, the citizens have failed to respond by buying season tickets. The papers and people of the city of grain elevators and stock-yards are terribly indignant, and triumphantly tell Mr. Maretzek, if he can do without Chicago, Chicago can do without him.

We think the Mayor of Louisville must have a special talent for working in the cumulative branches of arithmetic. He declares, in his recent message to the Common Council, that, in two years, the population of the city has increased from eighty to one hundred and forty-five thousand. It may be so, but the statement will scarcely be accepted without question in other cities.

The much talked of *Bal de l'Opera*, which has been, so far as gossip goes, the New York sensation of several weeks past, came off last Thursday evening, and proved a grand failure. There were not, it is said, more than five hundred persons present at any one time, and, instead of being of any benefit to the Southern Relief Fund, the managers declare the receipts will fall short of the expenses.

If any one had said, even after more than one year of the war, that colored delegates would be admitted to primary elections in Baltimore, he would have been regarded as a hopeless lunatic; yet, to-day, they are. The city where the first blood of our civil conflict was shed has been the first to make this concession to American citizens of African descent.

After much debate the colored voters of the First Ward, Washington, have decided not to put a colored man in nomination. According to the correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, this action was in direct opposition to the advice of Senator Sumner and others of his way of thinking.

A correspondent writing from North Carolina gives the following item: "On the road I saw a perfect illustration of one phase of Southern life. A woman was plowing in a field, and within a few rods of her—completing the picture—was a man, with dog and gun, proceeding to the hunt."

Republican organizations are springing up throughout the South. A Newbern letter says: The Republicans are well organized, and have an association embracing every Yankee in the place, "Yankee" now having a signification down here which covers every man, whether from Massachusetts or Maryland, who fought under the flag, or who favors the loyal cause. There is yet considerable bitterness of feeling here among those of rebel proclivities, and, without the negro vote, our friends would be in a hopeless minority; but with it, they confidently expect to carry this district.

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A Substitute for Cotton.—The New Orleans papers announce the discovery of a substitute for cotton, called *ramie*. It is a native of Java, but has within a few years been acclimated in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico. The plant resembles hemp, containing within its stalk a long, cotton-like fibre, white, soft and fine. It is raised like sugar cane, from layers placed in lengths, or from its stubble. In a favorable clime and soil it is said to yield from three to five cuttings a year; and each succeeding year it grows better. Eight hundred pounds an acre, from each cutting, is said to be a fair crop.

It is stated that several engineers from New Orleans and one regularly appointed committee delegated from the Southern States have been to New York to examine and report upon the expediency of applying to the levees of the Mississippi the system of iron dikes which is composed of about to reclaim the swamps of New Jersey. It is stated that the conclusions they have arrived at are entirely favorable to its adoption, and that they consider it the only plan by which the durability of the levees can be secured.

It is reported that the object of the visit of the Japanese commissioners, now in Washington, is to examine the financial policy of the United States. The Tycoon appears to have proposed several years ago to send to this country a commission for this purpose, but the breaking out of our civil war prevented it. On learning that peace had been restored, he deputed Ono Tomogora, commander of the Japanese Treasury, to make the proposed investigation, and an appropriate number of men of rank were selected to accompany him as his *suite*.

The State Department professes not to know anything about the report that Russia is willing to take several iron-clads in part payment for our recent purchase of territory. Outside the Department the public finds several reasons, because it is well known that the Czar has long been anxious to become the possessor of a fleet of monitors, and the desire was strengthened, it is said, by the visit of Captain Fox and the Miantonomah.

Caution to the Ladies!

To trifle with personal affection is anything but manly. To deceive is no part of a gentleman. Honest, open, undisguised truthfulness is to be preferred. When we see a man trying to pass himself off for what he is not, we slight or the weakness of human nature. We don't like a deceiver, nor do we like to see people deceived. Now at this very time there are not a few who call themselves gentlemen, dress well, move in the first society, are men of wealth, refinement, intelligence, and perhaps really amiable, possessing many desirable qualities,—yet are known to be passing themselves off among the fair sex for ten, twenty and thirty years less of life than they really have seen! Having used *Tebbett's Physiological Hair Regenerator*, their former gray locks have turned to a raven hue, giving them such a youthful appearance as to elude all scrutiny, as they bound into young and gay circles, jubilant with hope of securing some fair partner for coming life! Beware of these old deceivers! You should your desire the return of charming, beautiful coil of hair that ever adorned female beauty, by all means use Tebbett's Physiological Hair Regenerator.

1.—This is the only preparation that will not soil the skin or finest apparel, and which is free from all obnoxious sediment, odor, and dirty, staining, injurious compounds.

2.—It never fails to *Restore White or Gray Hair* to all its original color, beauty and desirableness.

3.—The most beautiful growth of new hair is often reproduced on bald heads, by its miraculous influence.

4.—Nor does it fail to eradicate all dandruff, itching and scurf from the scalp, leaving it clean and delightful.

5.—Should the hair commence to fall off, it immediately arrests it, while it increases the growth, and also the quantity.

6.—As a dressing it is a perfect luxury. The richness of its perfume is charming. The most wiry, stubborn and faded hair is readily controlled by its magic influence.

7.—It is often the case that this preparation, after one has been using other tonics, will cause the dandruff and sediment secreted by them to rise, which must be removed until the scalp becomes clean, when the Regenerator's charming influence will be seen with manifest delight. Every bottle is warranted.

Sold by the gross, dozen or single bottle, by Dr. KEYSER, General Agent, No. 140 Wood street. d*

Suicide of Another Unfortunate.

A girl named Mollie Griffin committed suicide on Thursday night, at a disreputable house, on Pennsylvania Avenue, in the Eighth Ward, kept by Mrs. Amelia Robinson. The Coroner held an inquest on the body yesterday morning, when the following facts were elicited: The unfortunate girl came to this city from Ohio, in January, 1866, and has since that time been leading a dissolute life. Her mother and sister, who reside in Akron, Ohio, hearing of her immoral conduct, visited this city some weeks ago in search of her, but she ascertained the fact and kept out of their way. Some days ago she wrote to her sister, telling her that she desired to reform her life, and was anxious to leave the city. Not receiving an answer to her letter, she appeared greatly depressed in sp